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FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

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IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE CABLES	524
GRAINS -	
French Grain Production Reduced	525
Syria and Lebanon Expect Large Wheat Crop	527
Japanese Government Plans Increased Rice Production	528
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS -	
Manchurian Hempseed Estimate for 1940 Above Previous Year	529
Manchurian Sesame-Seed Crop for 1940 Reported Below Normal	530
COTTON - OTHER FIBERS -	
Canadian Cotton-Mill Activity Continues High	531
Cotton Crop in Ecuador Slightly Lower in 1940	532
United States Exports of Cotton, April 10, 1941	532
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS -	
Hungarian Paprika Crop Heavier in 1940	533
Cuban Tomato Shipments Decline; Mexican Continue Heavy	533
Citrus Industry of Cyprus Hit by War	535
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS -	
Prospective Wool Supplies Believed Adequate for	
United States Import Requirements	537

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L A T E C A B L E S

Preliminary reports indicate conditions 1941 Japanese wheat crop generally good but yield expected to fall below 1940 due to insufficient fertilizer.

Wheat crop in Chosen may turn out above average due to favorable weather.

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G R A I N S

FRENCH GRAIN PRODUCTION REDUCED . . .

Appraisals of French grain production in 1939 and 1940 recently received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations indicate that the crops of the former year were about equal to the average of 1935-1937, but those of 1940 were the worst recorded for many years, both as to quantity and quality. As a result of the abnormal political conditions in France since the fall of 1939, official statistics covering acreage and production of grains have not been released. Only the preliminary estimates of seedings for the 1939 harvest were published in May of that year. Final acreage figures and the usual data regarding yields and total outturn were not compiled by the agricultural authorities, according to recent reports.

FRANCE: Acreage and production of grains,
1934-1939

Crop	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 <u>a/</u>
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>
Acreage:						
Wheat.....	13,354	13,251	12,865	12,590	12,479	11,683
Rye.....	1,694	1,668	1,634	1,639	1,559	1,601
Corn.....	839	853	844	854	841	-
Barley.....	1,810	1,787	1,837	1,859	1,876	1,975
Oats.....	8,210	8,101	8,133	8,039	8,019	8,010
Maslin.....	184	179	182	180	188	188
Buckwheat..	759	717	707	663	646	-
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Production:						
Wheat.....	338,513	284,950	254,618	257,836	b/360,121	273,470
Rye.....	32,983	29,371	28,150	29,119	31,933	29,656
Corn.....	20,072	22,539	20,914	20,256	22,779	23,829
Barley.....	47,494	47,126	45,986	46,692	59,284	62,353
Oats.....	302,059	306,957	290,352	299,453	375,983	363,153
Maslin.....	3,868	3,628	3,434	3,461	4,433	3,449
Buckwheat..	15,089	13,036	15,612	10,784	11,128	13,195

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary estimates of acreage published in Le Journal Officiel of May 25, 1939; production figures are from other sources.

b/ Statistique Agricole Annuelle. 1938.

Except for a marked reduction in wheat production, as compared with the large crop of 1938, the 1939 grain crops were as good or better than normal. In 1940, however, the bread-grain production was only about half

as large as that of 1938, and all the feed-grain crops were small. The unusually short wheat crop was attributed to the unfavorable seeding conditions experienced in the fall of 1939, when mobilization was general, and to the exceptionally severe winter that followed. Much resowing was necessary in the spring, and this also took place under difficult war conditions. In addition, the events that occurred in France from May 1940 up to harvesting time, together with damage from disease, contributed to the reduction in the crop.

FRANCE: Production of grains, by zone, 1940

Crop	Unoccupied zone	Occupied zone	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat.....	43,189	144,786	187,975
Rye.....	13,544	9,397	22,941
Corn.....	12,591	5,110	17,701
Barley.....	9,676	39,012	48,688
Oats.....	52,808	231,407	284,215
Maslin.....	965	928	1,893
Buckwheat.....	2,308	8,628	10,936

Compiled from unofficial sources.

Information regarding domestic grain requirements in the occupied zone is not available, and in the free territory they were only estimated. Based on official population figures and an average daily consumption of 350 grams (12.3 ounces) of bread per person, about 71.6 million bushels of wheat were reported to be needed in the unoccupied zone. After seed requirements were deducted from the 1940 production plus any stocks on hand, a deficit of about 36.7 million bushels was indicated. For rye, it was estimated that a shortage of some 8 million bushels existed. About 20.7 million bushels of barley represent normal requirements during a year for feeding and industrial uses. Somewhat less than half this amount was available from the 1940 crop. A similar situation was reported for oats; total feeding requirements were estimated at 96.5 million, only about half of which was supplied by the 1940 crop. While corn requirements were placed at only 31.5 million bushels, production in 1940 covered considerably less than half this amount, indicating a shortage of nearly 20 million bushels. In addition, an acute shortage of other feedstuffs was reported.

Unoccupied France has been, for all practical purposes, isolated from the occupied territory, and no exchange of goods was permitted. Since December 1, 1940, however, the authorities have permitted about 735,000 bushels of wheat to be taken from the occupied to the unoccupied zone each month. The usual wheat imports from North Africa have been limited because of local needs, high freight rates, and shipping hazards. Some quantities of corn and oats, however, are expected to be secured from this source.

Besides the efforts made to obtain bread grains from the occupied zone to meet the shortage in the free territory, the Government authorities have decided that rye, corn, and barley flours must be mixed with wheat flour. The rate for mixing varies from one section to another, depending on existing stocks of the different grains, but it is usually from 5 to 15 percent. Furthermore, the daily bread ration was reduced to a range of 100 to 350 grams (3.5 to 12.3 ounces) per person, depending on age and type of work done, with a further reduction expected, according to the press, if additional supplies cannot be obtained.

Steps have been taken to increase domestic production in various ways, but most of these will not become effective at once. By a law of last September, a census was ordered of all agricultural undertakings that had been abandoned for more than 2 years. Such property was to be placed, rent free for 3 years, at the disposal of French nationals who could give proof of sufficient financial resources. Another project, established by law on February 5, envisions the drainage of the lower valley of the Rhône River and an increase in agricultural land therefrom of about 86,500 acres. To meet the shortage of farm laborers, it was recently suggested that unemployed young men from the city be forced to work on farms for a certain period under trained supervision. Lastly, it was reported that the Government was considering raising the flour-extraction rate to 95 percent.

No estimates of the areas sown to grains for harvest this year have been received. Preparations for fall seedings, especially of wheat, are reported to have met with considerable difficulties, and the weather of the past winter was far from favorable. Seed supplies were scarce, fertilizers lacking, and the number of farm laborers reduced. Since the principal firms handling selected seeds were located in the occupied territory, and transportation from one zone to another was not authorized, good seeds were reported to be particularly short in the unoccupied zone.

SYRIA AND LEBANON

EXPECT LARGE WHEAT CROP . . .

The 1941 wheat crop of Syria and Lebanon is forecast at 27.6 million bushels from a sown area of 1.6 million acres, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The increase expected, about 3 million bushels over the 1940 outturn, is attributed to the favorable weather conditions experienced this season. Although nearly all the wheat produced in the two countries is used for domestic consumption as bread, in years of good harvests a small surplus is normally exported, generally to Palestine and France. Under present war conditions, such exports are subject to special license, and it is reported that concern is expressed over the deterioration of stocks now held by farmers.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PLANS INCREASED RICE PRODUCTION . . .

At the recent session of the Japanese Diet the problem of the rice supply received considerable attention, and, as a result, a sum of 30 million yen (\$7,032,000) was voted to be used for stressing domestic production. According to the Government's plan, rice production this year is to be increased 18,774,000 bushels, or about 3.5 percent above last year's crop. The same Government announcement stated that the production goal for the 1941 rice crop is 650 million bushels. This goal, if successful, would mean a new all-time record harvest for Japan proper. Some authorities question a crop of this size, considering present labor and fertilizer shortages.

The Japanese Empire was practically self-sufficient in supplies of rice from 1933 to 1939, with imports during this period averaging less than 1 percent of the total requirements. As a result of the short Chosen crop harvested in the fall of 1939 and the reduced crop in Japan proper, Japanese rice imports during 1940 reached an all-time record, amounting to over 4 billion pounds. Imports were obtained from Indochina, Thailand, and Burma, and substantial quantities were procured in central China. The 1940 rice crop in Chosen amounted to 193 million bushels compared with 131 million in 1939 and 220 million in 1938. In Japan, the 1940 harvest was officially placed at 550 million bushels, compared with the 1939 crop of 627 million bushels, which is believed to have been over estimated. This season, Chosen and Taiwan are expected to supply from 50 to 65 percent of the deficit rice requirements of Japan proper. Imports during 1941 have been forecast at 2 billion bushels at least.

The Diet considered whether a plan for permanently obtaining rice from abroad should be adopted, but, in view of the present unsettled political situation, it was decided that some attention should be given to improving the domestic supply. Outright subsidization to farmers for growing rice was voted down. How to stimulate production, however, without establishing higher prices was discussed at some length. The appropriated sum for directly assisting rice production was much smaller than originally requested. According to the Government plan, the funds are to be expended for increasing production as follows:

	<u>Projected increase</u> <u>1,000 bushels</u>
Improvement in varieties and cultivation methods	14,725
Increase in area of irrigated fields	1,091
Increase in area of upland fields	562
Improvement of ditches, soil, water facilities, etc. .	1,850
Converting of mulberry fields into rice fields	546
Total increase	<u>18,774</u>

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V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

MANCHURIAN HEMPSEED ESTIMATE FOR 1940 ABOVE PREVIOUS YEAR . . .

The Manchurian hempseed production for 1940 is placed at 88,000 short tons from 269,000 acres, according to information just received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This compares with 56,000 tons and 161,000 acres for the crop in 1939. It is estimated that 22,000 tons of seed will be retained by farmers and the remainder acquired by the Monopoly. It is understood that about 11,000 tons of seed from the 1940 crop will be crushed in the Dairen mills, and 45,000 tons shipped to Japan, with probably 9,500 available for export to other countries in the yen bloc and to Germany, leaving only 500 tons for other countries. Of this quantity, 216 tons were exported to the United States from October 1, 1940, to March 1, 1941.

MANCHURIA: Exports of hempseed, by countries of destination,
average 1933-34 to 1937-38 and annual 1937-38 to 1939-40

Year beginning October 1	United States	Europe	Japanese Empire	Others	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Average: 1933-34 to 1937-38..	a/	a/	a/	a/	118,045
Annual:					
1937-38	207	51,770	18,927	3,774	74,678
1938-39	1,424	b/ 14,938	55,990	6,070	78,422
1939-40	1,016	-	103,052	4,709	108,777

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Not available by destinations. b/ October-July; if shipments were made later they are included in others.

Announcement was made in October (the first month of the 1940-41 marketing season) that the standard price at Dairen for hempseed with not more than 2 percent impurities had been fixed at \$3.19 per 100 pounds, with a reduction of 3.54 cents per 100 pounds for each additional 1 percent or fraction thereof up to 8 percent. All prices are fixed by the Monopoly.

On December 6, 1940, The Manchurian Gunny Bag Company was designated as the control organ for the purchase and distribution of hemp and similar fibers and their manufactures. The Manchurian Government is encouraging the increased planting of these fibers by lending farmers \$2.85 per acre planted, the loan to be repaid after the harvest is sold. The purpose is to reduce Manchurian dependence on Indian jute for gunny bags.

MANCHURIAN SESAME-SEED CROP
FOR 1940 REPORTED BELOW NORMAL . . .

Unofficial reports now indicate that the 1940 Manchurian sesame-seed crop was considerably smaller than estimates made earlier in the year, and may not exceed 10,000 short tons, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In recent years the annual yield has averaged around 25,000 tons. The 1939 crop of 28,000 tons was an unusually large one. The Manchurian Government does not usually publish estimates of sesame-seed production.

Exports of sesame, in the form of seed, during the 1939-40 marketing season were above normal, and practically all went to Japan. Trade returns for 1940-41 have not been released, but it is reported that the Manchurian Monopoly has obtained only 1,000 tons for export to Japan. Disposition of the remainder of the crop is not known. Farmers may be retaining some of the seed, and it is possible that shipments may be made to Germany over the Trans-Siberian Railway.

MANCHURIA: Exports of sesame seed, by countries of destination,
1937-38 to 1939-40

Country	October-September		
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Japanese Empire	11,280	18,392	25,684
China	6	165	2,031
Others	88	502	0
Total	11,374	19,059	27,715

Compiled from official sources.

In theory the Monopoly alone may export sesame seed, but since it lacks the facilities for handling shipments the seed is allotted to qualified Japanese firms for export. The official price of \$3.19 per 100 pounds, fixed by the Monopoly on October 13, 1940, remains in effect. This is the net price paid for seed delivered at Dairen.

Imports of sesame seed into the United States amounted to 146 million pounds in 1935, but had dropped to 7 million pounds by 1938. This was due to an excise tax of 2.0 cents per pound, effective August 21, 1936, and continued until July 1, 1938, when the rate was reduced to 1.18 cents per pound. Imports in 1939 increased, and in 1940 reached 15 million pounds. Approximately 95 percent of the imports during recent years have been from the Orient.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R SCANADIAN COTTON-MILL ACTIVITY
CONTINUES HIGH

Operations of Canadian cotton mills were maintained on a high level during February by a rising demand from the civilian trade, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Orders for coarse yarns and heavy goods for the account of the British Government during 1941 are expected to equal the 1940 volume, while those for the Canadian Army may decline slightly. Wages and employment are on a very favorable basis, but possible increases in civilian purchasing power are somewhat limited by higher taxes and investments in war savings certificates.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills associated with the Canadian Cotton Institute amounted to about 33,700 bales in February 1941 compared with 31,700 bales in January, (Consumption figures given represent about 75 percent of the totals for Canada.) During the 6 months ended January 31, 1941, an average of about 32,000 bales was consumed monthly, 57 percent of which was American and 36 percent Brazilian cotton. Consumption of Brazilian cotton in January exceeded that of American for the first time in the history of the Canadian industry, and in February the Brazilian consumption amounted to 20,850 bales and American to 11,500 bales. The removal of import duties from British cotton goods in December 1940 thus far has had no visible effect on demand for Canadian mill products.

Canadian imports of Brazilian cotton were not seriously affected by recent sharp rises in freight rates. These increases were partly offset by reductions in the prices of Brazilian cotton. A difference in price, ranging from 2 to 3 cents per pound in favor of Brazilian, and the necessity of conserving dollar exchange seem to outweigh several quality factors favoring American cotton. Imports of American cotton during November and December 1940 exceeded those of Brazilian by about 8,000 bales in each month. During January, however, imports from Brazil exceeded those from the United States by 13,000 bales. Total imports during the 6-month period August-January 1940-41 amounted to 213,800 bales (of 478 pounds net) compared with 238,700 bales in the corresponding period of 1939-40. The figures for imports from the United States during these periods were 95,200 bales and 222,200 bales, respectively, while those for Brazil were 111,700 and 2,100 bales. Imports of Egyptian cotton declined from 13,400 bales in 1939-40 to 4,000 bales in 1940-41.

The price asked for American middling 1-inch cotton on March 18, 1941, landed at Montreal was 125 points on the July futures at New York while Brazilian cotton of a comparable grade and staple length was offered at 175 points off. It is reported that Brazilian cotton of 15/16- to 1-inch staple length is competing stronger than ever with American and other

growths in the Canadian markets. Unless the present shipping shortage becomes acute, imports of Brazilian cotton into Canada are expected to continue near the high level of the past 6 months.

COTTON CROP IN ECUADOR SLIGHTLY LOWER IN 1940 . . .

The 1940-41 cotton crop in Ecuador amounted to about 10,600 bales compared with 12,700 bales for each of the 2 preceding years, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The smaller crop is insufficient to meet the needs of the local textile industries until the 1941-42 crop becomes available in June. Consequently the Mortgage Bank of Ecuador (Banco Hipotecario) at Guayaquil was authorized by the Government on February 28, 1941, to import about 1,060 bales of cotton before the end of June 1941 for immediate distribution to the local industries. The authorization is expected to be extended later for the importation of an additional 1,060 bales. Quotations and samples of middling cotton of 7/8- to 1-inch staple length have been requested from the United States.

COTTON STATISTICS . . .

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual
1938-39, 1939-40, and August 1 to April 10, 1939-40 and 1940-41 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		August 1 to April 10	
	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom	478	2,019	1,769	340
Continental Europe	1,792	2,478	2,242	178
Total Europe	2,270	4,497	4,011	518
Japan	905	960	811	87
Other countries	393	990	824	226
Total	3,568	6,447	5,646	831
Linters	215	0	256	18
Total, excluding linters:	3,353	6,447	5,390	813

Compiled from Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.
a/ Includes linters.

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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

HUNGARIAN PAPRIKA CROP
HEAVIER IN 1940 . . .

The 1940 paprika crop in Hungary has been estimated at around 5,500 short tons, an increase of nearly 20 percent above production in the previous year, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Due to rainy weather in the fall months and the lack of artificial dryers, grinding was delayed and proceeded slowly. Paprika production in Hungary is carried on by about 50,000 small farmers, who depend primarily on the crop for their livelihood. Since 1938, control of production has been in the hands of the Government, and production has almost doubled since control was instituted. In the past 6 years, for example, the area planted to paprika has increased from 13,779 acres to 21,066 acres in 1940, an increase of more than 50 percent.

Domestic consumption of paprika in Hungary usually averages around 3,300 tons; this would leave an exportable surplus of about 2,200 tons for 1940. The United States has been the leading market for export shipments, and the Hungarian Paprika Sales and Cooperative Association is reported to have made the greatest effort to ship the produce to American markets by any accessible route, regardless of transportation costs. Germany usually ranks as the second most important market, and attempts are being made to expand the German market. In 1939, Germany took around 440 tons.

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CUBAN TOMATO SHIPMENTS DECLINE;
MEXICAN CONTINUE HEAVY . . .

Shipments of Cuban tomatoes to the United States in March were substantially reduced by rains during the latter part of the month, while Mexican exports during the first half of March were at a high level, according to reports from American Consul Harold S. Tewell at Habana and American Vice Consul Thomas M. Powell at Nogales. Total shipments of all vegetables from Cuba for the season to the end of the month totaled nearly 72 million pounds, or 26 million pounds less than the movement in a comparable period in the previous season. Mexican exports for the season, on the other hand, amounted to more than 48 million pounds up to the middle of March, compared with only 23 million in 1939-40.

Cuban shipments reduced

Cuban vegetable shipments during March amounted to 24 million pounds, or about 25 percent less than exports in March 1940. Continued heavy rains in late March not only reduced shipments but are expected to

result in materially reduced exports of both tomatoes and peppers in April. Reports also indicate that eggplant exports will be reduced in April. Supplies of lima beans, on the other hand, are reported as ample, and, unless the crop has been injured by rainfall, shipments will continue through April.

CUBA: Exports of vegetables to the United States, March 1939-1941,
and November-March, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Vegetable	March		
	1939	1940	1941
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tomatoes	6,198	24,303	16,841
Eggplant	1,241	1,528	1,945
Peppers	200	1,509	2,750
Okra	373	308	316
Lima beans	746	1,110	833
Cucumbers	104	502	738
Potatoes	20	2,361	18
Others	71	1,268	711
Total	8,953	32,889	24,152
	November-March		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Tomatoes	43,865	72,644	49,872
Eggplant	5,357	4,844	6,109
Peppers	1,706	5,094	6,049
Okra	1,768	1,244	1,048
Lima beans	4,382	6,974	4,044
Cucumbers	2,414	2,449	3,022
Potatoes	782	3,643	18
Others	293	1,523	1,466
Total	60,567	98,415	71,628

American consulate, Habana.

Mexican exports heavy

Shipments of Mexican vegetables totaled 11,783,000 pounds in the first half of March, or more than twice the volume moved in the comparable period in 1940 and about five times the movement in the previous year. For the season as a whole, total exports represent an increase of more than 200 percent above the comparable movement in 1939-40 and nearly 340 percent above that of the previous season. Reduced supplies in Florida and Cuba, largely due to rain and other damage during the growing season, are largely responsible for the sharp increase in exports from Mexico.

MEXICO: Exports of vegetables to the United States, March 1-15, 1939 to 1941, and November 23-March 15, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Vegetable	March 1-15		
	1939	1940	1941
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Tomatoes	1,608	4,227	10,738
Green peas	581	454	3
Green peppers	110	711	978
Eggplant	42	86	64
Others	<u>a/</u>	1	<u>a/</u>
Total	2,341	5,479	11,783
	November 23-March 15		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Tomatoes	10,287	17,816	40,407
Green peas	2,382	2,620	2,838
Green peppers	1,412	2,618	4,900
Green beans	5	1	<u>a/</u>
Eggplant	223	178	252
Others	4	1	1
Total	14,313	23,234	48,398

American consulate, Nogales.

a/ Less than 500 pounds.

According to trade sources, shipments of tomatoes are expected to continue in substantial volume, at least until the end of April. Exports of green peas have now ended for the season. The peak of green-pepper shipments was reached during the latter half of February and exports should begin to drop rapidly.

CITRUS INDUSTRY OF CYPRUS

HIT BY WAR

Exports of oranges from Cyprus in the 1939-40 season (August-July) totaled only 144,464 cases (of all sizes) or less than 50 percent of the volume shipped in the previous season, while lemon exports declined from 47,005 cases to 34,373 cases, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. A sharp decline in exports occurred after the outbreak of war in September 1939, and the trade dwindled to an extremely low level with the disruption of Mediterranean shipping following Italy's entrance into the war in June 1940. The bulk of 1939-40 exports is thought to have moved to Egypt.

CYPRUS: Exports of citrus fruit by months,
1938-39 to 1940-41

Month	Oranges			Lemons		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
August	0	0	0	0	123	0
September	0	0	0	9,256	13,821	0
October	33,413	0	201	12,875	12,622	1,225
November	223,940	93,684	5,851	5,694	5,097	297
December	16,860	5,611	0	6,110	1,335	0
January	1,224	0	-	9,156	0	-
February	1,362	2,544	-	3,623	1,906	-
March	3,030	8,388	-	446	228	-
April	23,220	28,162	-	605	85	-
May	6,224	5,925	-	819	156	-
June	236	150	-	421	0	-
July	0	0	-	0	0	-
Total	309,509	144,464	-	47,005	35,373	-

American consulate, Port Said, Egypt. Cases of all sizes, chiefly boxes of 40 kilograms (88 pounds) and baskets of 10 kilograms (22 pounds).

The citrus industry of Cyprus has expanded rapidly over the past 15 years, and a rising trend in exports has accompanied the increases in production. Exports moved largely to the markets of northern Europe, especially to the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Norway. A small volume also moved to adjacent Mediterranean and Balkan countries.

CYPRUS: Exports and estimated production of oranges
and lemons, 1931-32 to 1939-40

Year	Oranges		Lemons	
	Exports	Estimated production	Exports	Estimated production
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
August-July				
1931-32	87	110	7	16
1932-33	101	120	6	18
1933-34	154	170	9	20
1934-35	115	140	9	24
1935-36	230	250	23	35
Average	137	158	11	23
1936-37	400	450	49	55
1937-38	403	500	54	65
1938-39	310	475	47	60
1939-40	144	500	34	65

Compiled from consular sources.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

PROSPECTIVE WOOL SUPPLIES BELIEVED ADEQUATE
FOR UNITED STATES IMPORT REQUIREMENTS . . .

Domestic wool production in the United States in recent years has increased materially, but nevertheless it has been necessary to import a fair quantity to meet ordinary consumption requirements. In the years immediately preceding 1940, the bulk of the imports consisted of carpet wool, which is not produced in this country and therefore entered free of duty; and in addition an average of about 15 percent of our requirements of apparel wool was also imported. Last year, however, as a result of increased requirements of fine wool for national defense purposes, imports of apparel wool increased and for the first time since 1926 exceeded those of carpet wool.

Apparel wool imports into the United States for consumption in 1940 amounted to 168 million pounds, an increase of 71 percent above imports for 1939 and 130 percent above those for the 5-year period 1934-1938. In the 5-year period 1914-1918, imports of apparel wool were materially larger and averaged 311 million pounds annually. Domestic production in 1940, however, was over one-third larger than in the World War period. The estimated total quantity of apparel wool available for consumption in the United States in 1940, including domestic production of shorn and pulled wool and imports of foreign apparel wool for consumption, totaled 618 million pounds, the largest quantity available since 1919. The estimated average quantity of apparel wool available for annual consumption in this country in the 5 World War years was 596 million pounds. (In these estimates the production of pulled wool has not been converted to a grease equivalent.)

Mill consumption of apparel wool in 1940, including shorn and pulled wool on a greasy-shorn basis totaled 640 million pounds compared with 630 million in 1939. Consumption of apparel wool in 1941 will probably increase as a result of the increased use of the finer wools for uniforms and other national defense purposes. Domestic production last year furnished approximately 76 percent of the total mill consumption of apparel wool. Mill consumption of carpet wool in 1940 was 8 percent smaller than in 1939 and amounted to 137 million pounds compared with 149 million pounds that year.

In 1940 the principal sources of fine-wool imports into the United States were Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, and the Union of South Africa, in the order named, whereas the principal sources of imports of carpet wools and of wool not finer than 40's were Argentina, India, and Iraq, in the order named. (The table on page 539 shows principal sources of different types of wool imports and does not necessarily show all the wool imported from each country, which would be included under the item showing wool from "other" sources where imports are unimportant.)

UNITED STATES: Mill consumption of domestic and foreign wool,
1935-1940

Class	Domestic	Foreign		Total	Total consumed
		Duty paid	Free		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>Shorn wool a/</u>					
<u>Apparel class -</u>					
1935	540,291:	23,630:	3,055:	26,685:	566,976
1936	412,526:	78,621:	5,270:	83,891:	496,417
1937	297,000:	122,810:	3,327:	126,137:	423,137
1938	376,615:	28,747:	1,066:	29,813:	406,428
1939	484,769:	64,178:	2,389:	66,567:	551,336
1940	422,120:	137,066:	2,296:	139,362:	561,482
<u>Carpet class -</u>					
1935	0:	452:	134,864:	135,316:	135,316
1936	0:	926:	144,266:	145,192:	145,192
1937	0:	480:	143,926:	144,406:	144,406
1938	0:	2,595:	86,608:	89,203:	89,203
1939	0:	1,039:	141,598:	142,637:	142,637
1940	0:	672:	131,414:	132,086:	132,086
<u>Total -</u> 1935	540,291:	24,082:	137,919:	162,001:	702,292
1936	412,526:	79,547:	149,536:	229,083:	641,609
1937	297,000:	123,290:	147,253:	270,543:	567,543
1938	376,615:	31,342:	87,674:	119,016:	495,631
1939	484,769:	65,217:	143,987:	209,204:	693,973
1940	422,120:	137,738:	133,710:	271,448:	693,568
<u>Pulled wool a/</u>					
<u>Apparel class -</u>					
1935	83,469:	8,761:	114:	8,875:	92,344
1936	64,281:	14,916:	108:	15,024:	79,305
1937	52,851:	15,504:	22:	15,526:	68,377
1938	60,393:	7,683:	23:	7,706:	68,099
1939	66,513:	12,285:	16:	12,301:	78,814
1940	64,140:	14,216:	23:	14,239:	78,379
<u>Carpet class -</u>					
1935	0:	49:	5,999:	6,048:	6,048
1936	0:	179:	5,591:	5,770:	5,770
1937	0:	40:	6,022:	6,062:	6,062
1938	0:	94:	3,439:	3,533:	3,533
1939	0:	127:	5,749:	5,876:	5,876
1940	0:	428:	4,589:	5,017:	5,017
<u>Total -</u> 1935	83,469:	8,810:	6,113:	14,923:	98,392
1936	64,281:	15,095:	5,699:	20,794:	85,075
1937	52,851:	15,544:	6,044:	21,588:	74,439
1938	60,393:	7,777:	3,462:	11,239:	71,632
1939	66,513:	12,412:	5,765:	18,177:	84,690
1940	64,140:	14,644:	4,612:	19,256:	83,396

Compiled from reports of Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

a/ Greasy shorn basis.

UNITED STATES: Imports of different classes of sheep's wool
for consumption, by principal countries, 1937-1940 a/

Principal countries of production	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Carpet wool -	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Argentina	47,161:	25,997:	45,609:	66,413
Uruguay	607:	208:	598:	216
British India	25,965:	13,781:	38,236:	20,211
China	27,966:	2,236:	2,443:	6,750
Iraq	8,624:	2,755:	10,510:	14,086
Syria	9,021:	5,140:	8,376:	5,277
Turkey	1,628:	501:	1,367:	225
Egypt	5,785:	2,548:	4,168:	2,062
United Kingdom	12,066:	8,367:	10,157:	7,278
Ireland	1,195:	748:	2,513:	3,600
France	7,920:	3,722:	4,052:	178
Italy	589:	225:	1,653:	578
Portugal	1,559:	272:	2,503:	1,684
New Zealand	17,190:	1,878:	8,019:	872
Union of South Africa	561:	891:	1,196:	1,105
Others	7,798:	2,582:	3,232:	3,668
Total	171,635:	71,851:	144,632:	134,203
Wool not finer than 40's b/ -	:	:	:	:
Argentina	12,317:	6,426:	13,932:	20,540
Uruguay	1,815:	782:	634:	1,215
British India	316:	139:	552:	130
United Kingdom	1,338:	1,254:	1,475:	330
Ireland	266:	86:	177:	520
New Zealand	5,683:	3,135:	5,640:	548
Others	1,824:	547:	1,172:	551
Total	23,559:	12,369:	23,582:	23,834
Wool finer than 40's -	:	:	:	:
Argentina	13,696:	3,105:	8,079:	65,473
Uruguay	19,870:	2,040:	16,062:	43,144
Chile	1,005:	416:	1,217:	4,396
Canada	2,076:	778:	2,015:	3,193
United Kingdom	4,327:	1,578:	2,211:	1,082
Australia	69,026:	6,511:	29,113:	39,358
New Zealand	11,286:	3,330:	6,697:	3,974
Union of South Africa	4,398:	525:	8,329:	31,233
Others	917:	159:	889:	7,296
Total	126,601:	18,442:	74,612:	199,149
Total all classes	321,795:	102,662:	242,826:	357,186

Compiled from December issues of the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce.

a/ Imports entering directly into merchandising channels upon arrival and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for consumption.

b/ Approximately one-fifth of this wool was entered free of duty in the past 5 years if entered for the same purposes as free-of-duty carpet wool.

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Prospective supplies

Present indications point to a still further increase in domestic wool production this year, as the number of stock sheep reported on farms on January 1 was 2 percent larger than in January 1940. Consumption requirements, however, will probably exceed those of the past 2 years. Therefore, it is of interest to examine the situation in foreign wool-producing countries.

Producing countries in which fine wool predominates

The first few months of 1941 have been characterized by the release of considerable quantities of British Empire wool by the United Kingdom Wool Control for commercial uses in the United States, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Larger quantities of Australian fine wools, 58's to 60's, have already been released to the United States for commercial purposes than in 1940 and also a fair quantity of crossbred types. The exact quantities released are not published, but undoubtedly adequate quantities will be authorized for shipment by the British Wool Control to meet the United States increased requirements of imported wools of the types produced in Australia. Increased shipping difficulties may delay arrivals, however.

In 1940 the United States imported 39 million pounds of Australian wool finer than 40's, or 10 million pounds more than in 1939. Australia produced only a small quantity of wool not finer than 40's, and imports of that type into the United States amounted to only 114,000 pounds.

As the Australian wool clip of 1940-41 was a large one, over 1 billion pounds, and marketing outlets have been materially curtailed by the war, it is safe to assume that stocks are accumulated. It is too early to forecast production for the year beginning October 1, 1941.

Drought, severe in the last half of 1940 in New South Wales and Queensland, was reported as broken in December. Estimates of sheep losses as a result of the drought are not available, but conditions in the principal wool-growing months, June-August, of 1941 will probably be better than in 1940.

Storage space has been created in Australia for a large quantity of wool in addition to the stocks to be stored in the United States. At the end of the World War there was also a large accumulation of wool stocks, but these were marketed in an orderly manner by the British-Australian Wool Realisation Association, and it is believed that similar plans are now contemplated.

Domestic consumption of wool in Australia has increased materially since the war began. Purchases by Australian mills in 1938-39 reached

114 million pounds, the largest quantity reported so far, and mill activity was continued at a high level. No estimates of consumption are available for the war years 1916-17 to 1919-20 when the War Wool Appraisement scheme operated, but the quantity purchased by mills in 1914-15 was 27 million pounds, and in 1915-16 it amounted to 43 million pounds. There was a marked expansion in domestic demand reported for 1939-40, and consumption in 1940-41 is expected to be of record proportions.

Exports of greasy and scoured wool from Australia in 1939-40 (July-June) are officially placed at 862 million pounds, an increase of 1 percent compared with 1938-39 and 6 percent compared with the preceding 5-year average. Owing to increased difficulties in obtaining shipping space, exports probably have not been so large this season.

Exports of South African wool to the United States so far this season (June 1-March 31) have totaled 19 million pounds as compared with 34 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1939-40.

Last year, South African wool was sold on the open market, whereas the Australian wool was subject to the British Wool Control, which made it more difficult to obtain in the early months of control. This year the Union clip has also been purchased by the United Kingdom. Figures of total exports from the Union, as well as monthly stocks, are no longer published.

Wool production in 1940-41 is now estimated at approximately 260 million pounds compared with 246 million pounds produced in the Union in 1939-40. The original estimate of the current season's clip was 270 million pounds.

The South African clip is composed essentially of fine wool, as in the case of Australia. Recent estimates of distribution according to quality are as follows: 20 percent of 90's and finer spinning quality, 30 percent of 70's to 80's and over, and 30 percent of 60's to 66's. The average fineness of the entire clip is 66's, spinning quality. Only a small percentage of the clip is crossbred or below 60's. The average quality of the Australian clip is somewhat less, being 64's.

Producing countries in which
medium and coarse wool predominate

The 1940-41 Argentine main-selling season is now practically over, although the export season extends until September 30. Cabled reports state that the quantity of unsold wool on hand at Buenos Aires on April 3 totaled 88 million pounds, with the selection of many wools limited and of poor quality. Strictly comparable estimates of stocks are not available for the same date of 1940, but an estimate of apparent supplies as of April 1 indicates that supplies on that date were about

6 percent smaller than a year earlier. ^{1/} Argentine exports so far in the 1940-41 season (October 1-March 31) approximate 219 million pounds, ^{2/} 181 million pounds of which went to the United States. Last year in the same period, exports totaled 178 million pounds, 93 million of which went to the United States.

Statistics showing the exports of grease wool from October 1 to February 28, 1940-41, which include two-thirds of the total exports, show that 49 percent was coarse and criollo (native) wool, 26 percent fine crossbred, 11 percent merino wool, and 9 percent medium crossbred. The remainder was belly wool and pieces.

The Argentine wool production in 1940-41, estimated at 397 million pounds, was only 1 percent smaller than in 1939-40, but the carry-over is considerably larger. Deducting the estimated domestic requirements of 86 million pounds, the exportable surplus was estimated at 414 million pounds against 392 million pounds in 1939-40.

It is too early to forecast the supply in the coming season, beginning October 1, 1941, but it now appears that end-of-season stocks (September 30, 1941) may be smaller than a year ago.

The main selling season in Uruguay also is about over, although the export season extends to September 30. Stocks of super wools at Montevideo were reported as exhausted by the end of March, according to cabled reports to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. It is estimated that stocks of low-grade wool on hand at the end of March were reduced to between 6 and 8 million pounds. An estimate, based on apparent supplies as of April 1, indicates that stocks were 20 percent smaller than on the same date of 1940 and 23 percent below the same date of 1939.

Exports of wool from Uruguay for the first 6 months of the 1940-41 season (October-March) totaled 93 million pounds, 87 percent of which went to the United States, against total exports of 74 million pounds in the same period of 1939-40, 33 percent of which were for the United States.

The Uruguayan wool production in 1940-41 was estimated at about 122 million pounds against a revised estimate for 1939-40 of 134 million pounds. Owing to a larger carry-over, however, available supplies for disposal totaled approximately 149 million pounds in the current season, an increase of 4 percent above 1939-40.

^{1/} Supplies on April 1 meaning carry-over plus production minus exports through March. No deduction made for relatively small quantities consumed locally or for wool sold but not yet exported.

^{2/} Grease, scoured, and pulled wool combined. Not reported separately in preliminary commercial reports.

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Information on the current stocks situation in other South American countries is not available. Shearing in Chile in the 1939-40 season did not take place in December, as usual, but was delayed until February. The 1940-41 clip, therefore, if shorn at the usual time will contain only 10 instead of 12 months' growth. Chilean wool is principally medium and coarse crossbred, 50's to 55's quality. Chile had made a barter agreement with the United Kingdom as of February 1940, by the terms of which the exchange rate of the British pound was fixed for the purpose of financing imports into Chile of finished products from the United Kingdom against purchases of wool by the United Kingdom to the amount of £800,000 (\$3,200,000). It is not known whether or not this agreement has been renewed. The Chilean export surplus averages around 25 million pounds annually. Brazil's exports for the 5 years 1935-1939 averaged 9 million pounds annually, the majority of which went to Germany. The export surplus of other South American countries is small.

The New Zealand exportable surplus was purchased by the United Kingdom Wool Control beginning in October 1939, as in the case of Australia.

As New Zealand is the only British Empire country with a surplus of medium and coarse wools, practically the entire clip was reserved for the United Kingdom, and none was released directly from New Zealand until January 1941, when authorization was made for direct shipment of 9 million pounds to the United States. Since then, other exports have been authorized, the total to date aggregating 9 million pounds of fine-quality halfbred and Corriedale 56's to 58's and 6 million pounds of carpet wools.

New Zealand production in 1940-41 was large, reaching approximately 315 million pounds. The total quantity available for the season, including carry-over, was 358 million pounds compared with 347 million pounds in 1939-40. The bulk of the New Zealand wool clip is medium crossbred, but about 6 percent consists of coarse wool suitable for carpets and paper felts.

Producing countries in which
carpet wool predominates

Comparative estimates of stocks on hand in the carpet-wool producing countries on a specified date are not available, but the situation in the different countries at the beginning of the new season April 1, 1941, appeared to be about as given in the following paragraphs.

Stocks of East Indian wools have apparently accumulated, partly as a result of the shortage of shipping space. All British vessels scheduled for the American service for the next several months have been requisitioned by the British Government, and no relief is in sight until May at least.

Recent information indicates that a further quantity of 6,600,000 pounds of Indian wool has been released by the United Kingdom Wool Control for direct shipment from India, as wools become available. 1/ This makes a total of 14 million pounds released for the 12-month period that began October 1, 1940. The original annual United States quota was 6,600,000 pounds, to be restricted to a quarterly quota of 1,650,000 pounds.

Stocks of yellow and white wool for disposal between January 1 and March 31 were estimated at 43 million pounds in January. Late in February stocks of approximately 8 million pounds of white and yellow wool were reported at Karachi awaiting shipment to Liverpool. This factor may have led to the release of additional quantities to the United States, as available stocks appeared to be in excess of immediate United Kingdom requirements. The price of East Indian wools was increased by the United Kingdom Wool Control in February. 2/ The quantity of Tibetan wool available as of February 26 was reported at 700,000 pounds, while a severe shortage of Afghan (Kandahar) wool was reported at Karachi, the quantity on hand being estimated at only 40,000 pounds. Tibetan and Afghan wool are not subject to the United Kingdom Wool Control.

Exports of Chinese sheep's wool from Tientsin have been embargoed since October 1938 by the Japanese military authorities, and no shipments have been made from that port. Any exports to the United States since that date have been shipped from other ports and by way of India. American-owned stocks of Chinese wool in warehouses in North China are still being held by Japanese military authorities, but no new seizures have been reported.

United States imports of carpet wool of Chinese origin, for consumption, totaled 7 million pounds in 1940 compared with only 2 million pounds each in 1939 and 1938, and 28 million pounds in 1937. China was our second most important source of carpet-wool supplies in 1937, Argentina coming first and British India third.

Chinese wool production is roughly estimated at 80 million pounds. Exports for the 5-year period 1933-1937 averaged 36 million pounds.

Stocks of Iraq unsold shorn wool at warehouses in Baghdad were reported as very small at the end of the season. Until the new clip begins to arrive on the market in May, shipment of Arabi wool from the Basrah and Amarah districts will include a fair percentage of wool pulled from dead sheep.

1/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 24, 1941, for article concerning East Indian wool stocks.

2/ See page 242, Foreign Crops and Markets, February 24, 1941.

Rain was very scant in the southern districts in 1940, and there has been no grass to feed livestock; therefore, the mortality has been heavy. In the north and northeast, where Karradi and Awassi wool are produced, rain has been abundant, and sheep were in good condition.

There are no official estimates of sheep numbers in Iraq. Some merchants estimate the number at between 6 and 8 million head, and others place it as high as 9 million. It is believed that some of the nomad flocks of Syria will be driven across the border into Iraq for shearing this year, owing to the fact that exports from Syria, other than to France, have been embargoed since January 1940, and since that time exports to France have been impossible. Wool exports from Iraq amounted to approximately 18 million pounds in 1940, about three-fourths of which went to the United States.

There have been practically no exports of wool from Syria during the winter of 1940-41 as a result of the export embargo of January 8, 1940, which prohibited exports other than to France. Since exports even to that country have been impossible since the French Armistice, it is believed that many of the sheep will be shorn in Iraq, where export facilities have resulted in higher prices. It is also probable that some licenses will be granted for shipment to other countries. Formerly Syrian wool was exported almost exclusively to the United States.

It is estimated that from 2,205,000 to 2,645,000 pounds of the 1940 clip are in storage available for export. The 1941 clip is expected to be 15 to 25 percent below normal, estimated at between 5 and 7 million pounds. Only about 5 percent of the clip is consumed locally.

Stocks of 1940 wool in Iran are reported low, due to heavy shipments during the latter part of the year. There are no accurate figures of Iranian wool production available, but the officially sponsored Wool and Skin Association unofficially estimates wool production for the year that began March 21, 1940, at 35 million pounds. Production in 1941 is expected to be about the same. About half the quantity produced is reported to be consumed locally.

Exports during the year ended March 20, 1940, totaled approximately 19 million pounds; the bulk of which went to Germany. Wool exporters expect a profitable market in Germany, should the European war continue. The existing clearing agreement with Germany and the compensation agreement with the Soviet Union are also expected to assist in the sale of Iranian wool.

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	Index		Page
	Page ::		Page
Late cables	524	:: Rice:	
- - - - -		:: Government aid, Japan, 1941.....	528
Barley:		:: Production:	
Area, France, 1934-1939.....	525	:: Chosen, 1938-1940.....	528
Production, France, 1934-1939..	525, 526	:: Japan, 1939, 1940.....	528
Buckwheat:		:: Rye:	
Area, France, 1934-1939.....	525	:: Area, France, 1934-1939.....	525
Production, France, 1934-1939..	525, 526	:: Production, France, 1934-1939..	525, 526
Corn:		:: Sesame seed:	
Area, France, 1934-1939.....	525	:: Exports, Manchuria,	
Production, France, 1934-1939..	525, 526	:: 1937-38 to 1939-40.....	530
Cotton:		:: Imports, U.S., 1935, 1938, 1940...	530
Exports, U.S., Apr. 10, 1941.....	532	:: Production, Manchuria, 1939, 1940.	530
Mill activity, Canada,		:: Tomatoes:	
February 1941	531	:: Exports:	
Production, Ecuador,		:: Cuba, March, 1939-1941.....	534
1938-1940	532	:: Mexico, March 1-15, 1939-1941.	535
Grains:		:: Vegetables (specified):	
Area, France, 1934-1939.....	525	:: Exports:	
Production, France, 1934-1940..	525, 526	:: Cuba, March, 1939-1941.....	534
Hempseed:		:: Mexico, March 1-15, 1939-1941..	535
Area, Manchuria,		:: Wheat:	
1939, 1940	529	:: Area:	
Exports, Manchuria,		:: France, 1934-1939.....	525
1933-34 to 1939-40	529	:: Syria and Lebanon, 1941.....	527
Production, Manchuria,		:: Crop condition, Japan, April 1941.	524
1939, 1940.....	529	:: Production:	
Lemons:		:: France, 1934-1940.....	525, 526
Exports, Cyprus,		:: Syria and Lebanon, 1941.....	527
1931-32 to 1940-41	536	:: Wool:	
Production, Cyprus,		:: Imports, U.S., 1937-1940.....	539
1931-32 to 1939-40	536	:: Mill consumption, U.S., 1935-1940	538
Maslin:		:: Supply situation, 1941:	
Area, France, 1934-1939.....	525	:: Argentina	541
Production, France, 1934-1939..	525, 526	:: Australia	540
Oats:		:: Brazil	543
Area, France, 1934-1939.....	525	:: Chile	543
Production, France, 1934-1939..	525, 526	:: China	544
Oranges:		:: India	543
Exports, Cyprus, 1931-32 to		:: Iran	545
1940-41	536	:: Iraq	544
Production, Cyprus, 1931-32 to		:: New Zealand	543
1939-40	536	:: Union of South Africa	541
Paprika:		:: Syria	545
Area, Hungary, 1935-1940.....	533	:: U.S.,	537-545
Production, Hungary, 1935-1940....	533	:: Uruguay	542

FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

S U P P L E M E N T

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,

JULY-FEBRUARY 1940-41

The War and Imports

Prepared in the Foreign Trade Section
under the direction of
Robert B. Schwenger.

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C O N T E N T S

	Page
Introduction	549
Industrial Activity	550
Diversion from Europe	550
Supply Curtailment	554
The War and Specific Commodities	555
Wool	555
Hides and Skins	556
Coconut, Tung, Palm, and Olive Oils	558
Carnauba Wax	559
Leaf Tobacco	559
Cheese	560
Seeds, Nuts, and Fruits	560
The War and the Principal Sources of Farm Imports	562
The War and Farm Export Markets	568
Exports During the Two Wars	578

Graphs

Rising and Declining Imports	551
Agricultural Imports and Industrial Production During the War	553
Effects of War on Agricultural Exports to Principal Markets	571
Agricultural Exports in the World War and the Present War	579

Tabulations *

Quantity summary of imports, September-February	552
Imports by countries of origin	563-567
Value summary of foreign trade, September-February	569
Quantity summary of foreign trade (index numbers), September-February	570
Exports by countries of destination	572-577
Value summary of foreign trade, July-February	580
Quantity summary of foreign trade (index numbers), July-February	581
Summary of value of foreign trade	582
Summary of quantity indexes of foreign trade	583
Exports of specified agricultural products	584-585
Imports of specified supplementary agricultural commodities	586-587
Domestic exports of principal agricultural products	588-591
Imports of principal agricultural products	592-596
Domestic exports of specified agricultural products, January-February	597
Imports of specified agricultural products, January-February	598

* Except as otherwise noted, all trade figures in this publication are compiled from publications and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
JULY-FEBRUARY, 1940-41

Farm imports have received less attention than usual in recent months. A few items affected by war conditions - such as apples coming from Canada in larger quantities than usual, and tung oil coming in smaller amounts and at considerable cost from unoccupied China - have occasioned some comment, but interest, even in these cases, has been limited. This may be due partly to the low level that has prevailed for farm imports as a whole; but it is due more to the fact that attention has been focussed on exports and their disappearing foreign market. Certain rather significant changes have been taking place in the import picture, however, and it may be of interest to survey them.

The war has both increased and decreased supplementary farm imports, i.e., imports similar in type to the products of United States farms. Though the total value of these imports has not yet greatly changed, the war has distorted the picture by producing expansions at some points and reductions at others.

Some products (wool is a striking example) have been pouring into the country in record amounts to keep pace with the growing demand from factories being operated at the highest level in history. Others, such as Canadian apples, being excluded from their usual markets in the warring industrial countries, have flowed toward the one remaining large market where they might possibly be absorbed.

Offsetting these increases, there have been reductions in imports of some products because of wartime producing and shipping conditions. Thus, broken rice has not been available from war-disrupted Netherlands and Belgium, which ordinarily furnish about 90 percent of our imports of this commodity; and the scarcity of shipping space from Argentina to the United States has limited the amounts of flaxseed imports in spite of good prices in the United States and extensive stocks in Argentina. In some cases both the expanding and the contracting effects of war have been felt by the same item. Thus, jute has been in great demand, but has not been obtainable in increased quantities because of the shortage of tonnage on the long haul from India. For many commodities, however, one effect or the other has been decidedly dominant.

The chart on page 551 compares an index of the import quantity of leading products that have been predominantly increased by the war with a similar index for leading commodities that have been predominantly decreased. Omitting sugar (imports of which are regulated so that they cannot directly reflect influences of the kind being discussed), the commodities in the increase line made up 28 percent of our agricultural imports in 1938-39. Those in the decrease line made

up 31 percent. About 13 percent were not decidedly changed in quantity. The remaining 28 percent were individually too small in value to be ranked among leading imports. Accompanying the chart is a table (see page 552) showing the quantities of the leading imports in the 6-month period, September-February, for each of the past 3 years.

Industrial Activity

Perhaps the most striking thing about the chart is the steep rise of the upper curve since September 1940. This is associated with the period of accelerated activity under the defense program and of heavy shipments of industrial products to the United Kingdom and some other foreign buyers. Rising industrial activity has created the need for larger quantities of raw materials, both imported and domestic. Furthermore, larger pay rolls are beginning to be reflected in the greater consumption of food and clothing, again both imported and domestic.

As a matter of fact, the import-increasing effects of industrial expansion appear, in the past few months, to have more than offset the import-depressing effects of shipping and disturbed supply conditions, as is shown in a second chart on page 553. Moreover, this influence can be expected to grow as the defense and lend-lease programs get into full swing. With that prospect, the recent rise can be expected to continue - unlike the spurt in imports that occurred, largely because of speculative hoarding and unwarranted inventory accumulation, during the early months of the war. This early boom collapsed when it became evident that production would not at once feel the full impact of war. During the subsequent 6 months or more, farm imports fell more or less steadily.

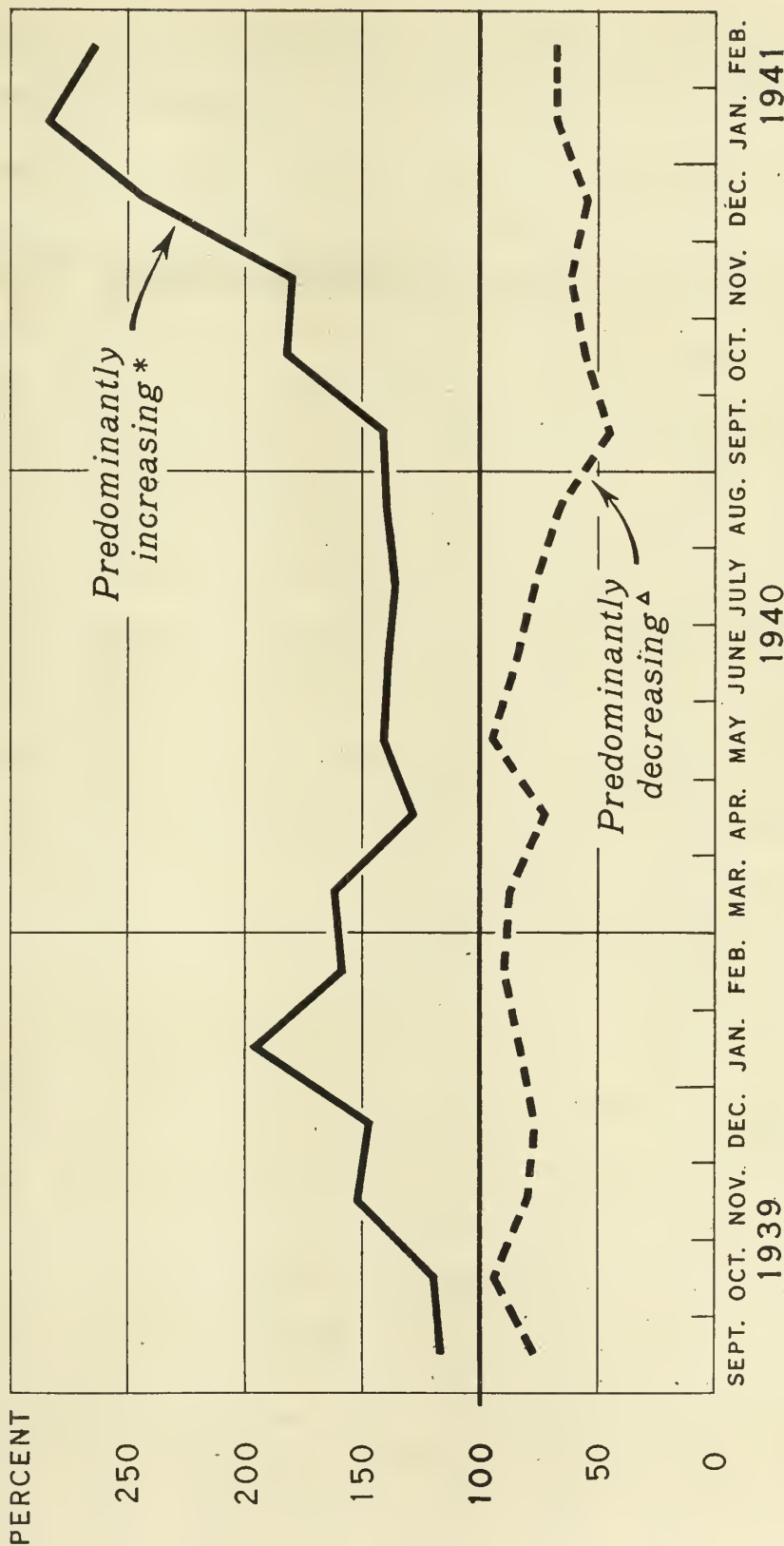
A glance at the composition of the rising import curve in the chart on page 551 will give some further indication of the importance of the industrial boom as a factor in the recent increase in supplementary imports. Wool, cattle hides, sheep and lamb skins, copra, vegetable waxes, bristles, tobacco leaf, sausage casings - these are all more or less materials of industrial production, and their increased importation reflects the expansion that is occurring in the industrial field.

Diversion from Europe

The threat of imports from other agricultural-surplus countries has received relatively more attention than appears warranted. Many of these products, particularly those of other Western Hemisphere countries, have indeed been excluded from their former large European markets. Some of them have found an alternative market in the United States. Yet the amounts involved have been small relative to the increases in imports of industrial raw materials.

RISING AND DECLINING U.S. IMPORTS OF LEADING SUPPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

QUANTITY INDEX NUMBERS (PRE-WAR 12 MONTH=100)



* TOBACCO LEAF, WOOL, CATTLE HIDES, SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS, MOLASSES, COPRA SEED, SAUSAGE CASINGS, BRISTLES, OLIVES, AND VEGETABLE WAXES.

^ FLAXSEED, GOAT AND KID SKINS, CURED PORK, CHEESE, TUNG OIL, OLIVE OIL, WINES, CANNED MEAT, PALM OIL, GALF AND KID SKINS, AND WHEAT.

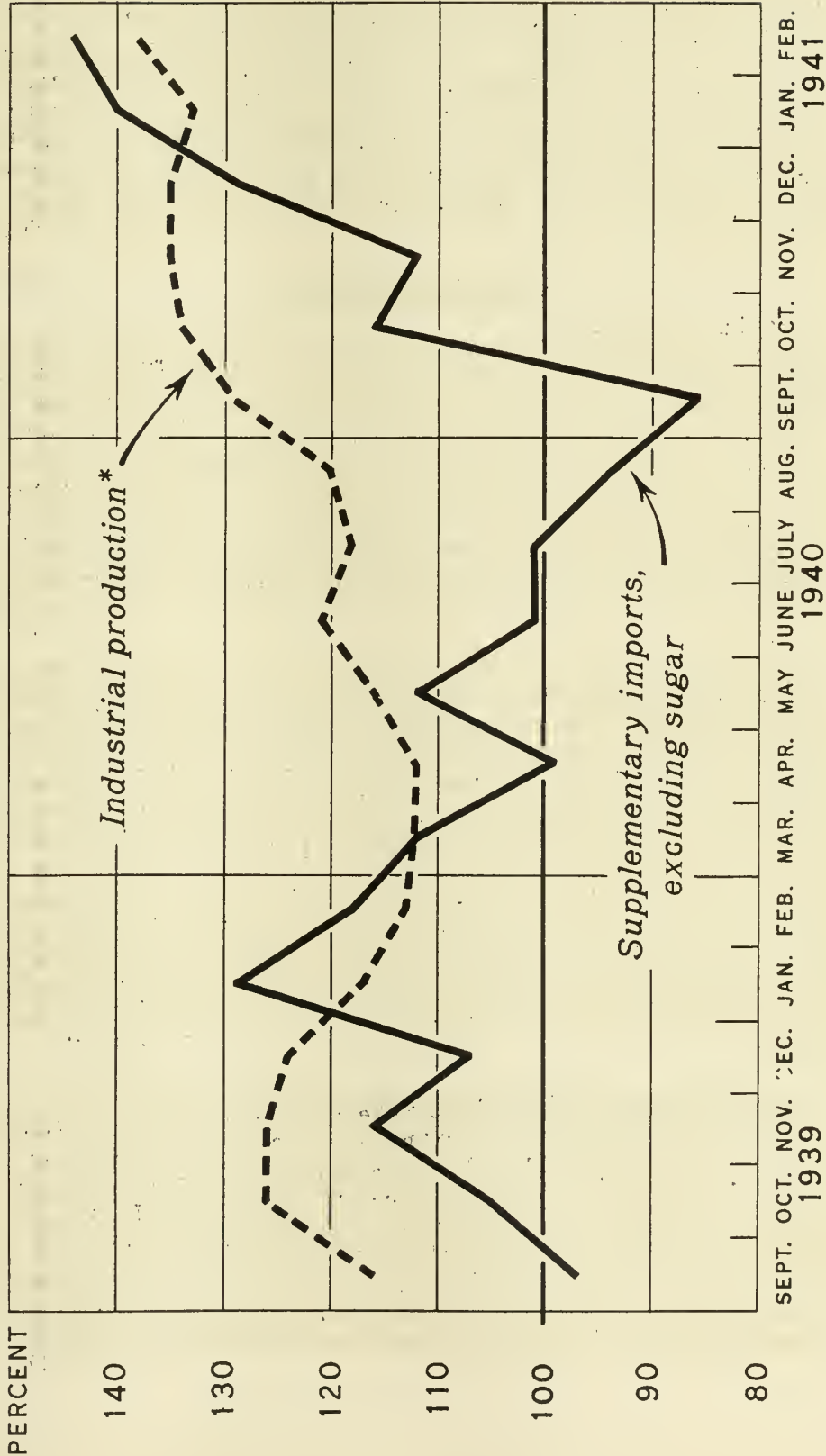
QUANTITY SUMMARY TABLE: Imports (for consumption) of leading supplementary agricultural commodities, September-February, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Commodity imported	Unit	September-February a/			1940-41 increase (+) or decrease (-) from 1938-39
		1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Wool, excluding free for carpets	Lb.	28,907	96,280	211,868	+633
Cattle hides.....	Lb.	60,238	79,774	125,189	+108
Bristles, sorted, bunched and prepared.....	Lb.	1,967	2,990	3,292	+67
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	966	1,502	1,342	+39
Sheep and lamb skins.....	Lb.	24,953	32,248	34,400	+38
Vegetable waxes.....	Lb.	9,633	15,485	13,171	+37
Molasses.....	Gal.	94,148	117,508	123,334	+31
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	6,515	9,377	8,043	+24
Copra.....	Lb.	247,673	313,029	295,191	+19
Nuts and preparations (excluding coconuts in the shell).....	Lb.	104,596	119,305	121,773	+16
Tobacco, leaf.....	Lb.	28,066	30,639	32,215	+15
Olives, in brine.....	Gal.	2,093	2,585	2,375	+13
Cattle, dutiable.....	No.	330	277	342	+4
Coconut oil	Lb.	186,147	151,330	186,840	b/
Cotton, excl.linters (478 lb.).	Bale	71	93	64	-10
Goat and kid skins.....	Lb.	35,146	34,545	29,637	-16
Wheat, grain-					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	79	12	485	+514
Other wheat grain.....	Bu.	31	23	10	-68
For milling in bond and export.....	Bu.	5,309	4,864	3,800	-28
Total wheat grain.....	Bu.	5,419	4,899	4,295	-21
Palm oil.....	Lb.	155,464	118,006	118,983	-23
Beef, canned, incl. corned.....	Lb.	34,029	44,122	26,164	-23
Calf and kip skins.....	Lb.	18,051	8,931	12,742	-29
Wines.....	Gal.	2,185	2,534	1,271	-42
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	10,126	5,451	5,357	-47
Cheese.....	Lb.	29,811	33,517	12,172	-59
Olive oil-					
Inedible.....	Lb.	15,653	18,328	6,168	-61
Edible.....	Lb.	28,596	26,765	10,159	-64
Tung oil.....	Lb.	47,128	51,504	9,100	-81
Pork, cured.....	Lb.	20,767	3,930	405	-98

a/ Corrected to April 2, 1941. b/ Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DURING THE WAR

(QUANTITY INDEX NUMBERS (PRE-WAR 12 MONTH=100))



* ADAPTED FROM FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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Canadian apples, cut off from normal British markets, are a conspicuous example, although their rise was due only partly to the loss of the United Kingdom market. Another important factor was their high quality and the predominance of acceptable sizes. Cuban tobacco and Argentine pears are other examples. The increases due to this type of cause have been of considerably less importance than have those due to rising demand. Thus the value of the increase in imports of Canadian apples in the September-February 1940-41 period over the corresponding pre-war period amounted to \$600,000. The corresponding figure for wool was \$43,000,000.

Supply Curtailment

The two important factors tending to decrease farm imports have been the shipping situation and the disruption of supply because of such belligerent activities as blockade and counter-blockade, the diversion of manpower from farm production to fighting and to war industries, destruction of stocks by bombing, and the commandeering for military purposes of railroads in supplying countries. This latter group of factors is more or less obvious and explains the practically complete cessation of our imports from countries under German and Italian control. The shipping situation, on the other hand, while it has received a good deal of attention, seems sufficiently important for some discussion here.

Sinkings had reduced the total merchant tonnage at the disposal of the allied and neutral powers as of March 1, 1941, by 5,000,000 gross tons since the beginning of the war, almost 2,000,000 of which were lost in the 6 months ended February 1941. This factor alone has been sufficient to disrupt greatly sea-borne trade. It has been aggravated by the extra demand on shipping under the control of the United Kingdom occasioned (a) by the need for replacing continental European food supplies from substitute sources halfway around the world, and (b) by the supply service of British and Empire troops in the Mediterranean area. Convoy transportation and harbor delays have also added to the general shipping scarcity. Consequent upon these various factors, a general disorganization of shipping routes and reduction of tonnage has developed, and has become of the first importance as far as United States imports are concerned.

Since the important British lines were withdrawn from the Pacific Ocean, trade with the Orient has been extremely difficult. Tung oil from China, and Philippine coconut oil and copra have become increasingly difficult to obtain. Few ships have been available for the India trade, and the jute supply has consequently become precarious. The enormous quantities of strategic materials that the United States now requires from Latin America have created a predominantly one-way traffic, causing delays and greatly increased expenses for the wool and hides trade and making commodities of secondary importance difficult to obtain at all.

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Prospects for any great improvement in the tonnage supply are remote. Building in United States yards is now planned at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 tons per year, and at a similar rate in Great Britain. This is not by any means enough to offset losses by sinking at the rate of the past 6 months. The acquisition of foreign ships laid up in the ports of neutrals may provide temporary relief and help to bridge the gap until newly constructed vessels are afloat, but even if this step should materialize it cannot decisively or permanently affect the situation.

Official planning for the most efficient use of available tonnage might eventually be necessary. The Maritime Commission has the authority, which so far it has not widely exercised, to act as an informal coordinating agency for shipping and importing interests in working out a rough priorities system to insure the movement of important cargoes.

The War and Specific Import Commodities

Because of the various and sometimes conflicting effects of the war, its true significance for farm imports can be appreciated only by examining separately some of the more important import commodities.

Wool

Outstanding in their response to defense-program demand have been imports of wool, which in February reached the unprecedented level of 54 million pounds. For the September-February period just ended, the quantity brought in was 254 percent above the corresponding period in 1938-39. These imports have made it possible for the volume of raw-wool consumption in the United States in recent months to reach the highest level on record.

Considerable shifting of sources of supply has accompanied this rise in imports. In the first year of the war the dominant influence appeared to be the control exercised by Great Britain over Empire wool. The United Kingdom took over all Empire supplies, and was preempting very considerable quantities for its own needs. This was probably the main cause of a temporary shift by United States importers from Australia and New Zealand to Argentina and Uruguay as the principal sources of supply. In this period, Argentina and Uruguay shipped considerably larger amounts of wool to the United States than usual, while Australia and New Zealand averaged somewhat smaller than normal shipments. ^{1/} In the summer of 1940, however, Great Britain arranged for the continuous storage of Australian wool in this country to the amount of 250 million pounds, to

^{1/} "War and Its Effect on United States Imports," United States Tariff Commission, 1940.

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be withdrawn gradually for sale to American purchasers. When this program becomes fully effective, imports of Australian wool will perhaps again predominate. Meanwhile, in spite of shipping difficulties in the South Atlantic, wool imports from Uruguay and Argentina continue high.

It is interesting to note that total civilian wool consumption did not increase in 1940, and that the enormous new demand for wool stems entirely from defense requirements. Since domestic production was not able to meet this demand, the ban on the use of foreign wool for military requirements was lifted in November 1940. Defense experts estimate that wool consumption in 1941 will reach 400 to 450 million pounds on a scoured-wool basis, as compared with an average of 280 million for the 5 years, 1935-1939. Domestic production for 1940 was about 200 million pounds, which it is not believed can be exceeded to any appreciable extent in the near future. This will leave a margin of some 200 to 250 million pounds to be filled by imports in 1941. On the greasy basis in which imports are recorded, this would amount to some 450 to 500 million pounds in the course of 1941, or a rate approximately 15 percent higher than the very high rate of the past 6 months.

Hides and Skins

From the standpoint of increased defense demand, hides and skins rank second only to wool among United States agricultural imports. Even in normal times the United States is a net importer of hides and skins, and the emergency program has greatly increased dependence on imports of all the main varieties.

While it has been increasingly difficult to obtain all types of hides and skins from abroad because of shortages both of supply and of shipping space, the urgent demand for these materials has so far overcome the difficulties, and imports have, on the whole, increased greatly. The interchangeability of the various types of hides and skins is an important factor in alleviating the shortage of any particular kind, but the process of substitution cannot be carried on indefinitely because of the limitation of supplies of even the more readily available types.

Cattle hides are at once the biggest item in the group, and the most important as a "critical" material in the defense program. Imports in the 6 months just passed were more than double the corresponding period in 1938-39. Argentina has been by far the largest source and in 1940 supplied over half the total imports of the United States. Brazil and Canada were next in importance.

Cattle-hide supplies are particularly inelastic and therefore unresponsive to demand, since hides are a byproduct of the meat industry.

United States supplies, in line with marketings of domestic cattle, are expected to increase only gradually in the next 2 or 3 years. In the past year, imports supplied approximately 20 percent of total cattle-hide consumption.

With domestic supplies relatively stable, the dependence upon imports will increase with increased demand. But the availability of hides for import depends in turn upon cattle marketings in the main countries of origin, principally Argentina. European demand for beef having decreased greatly, South American cattle marketings have also been reduced.

One possibility of relieving the situation lies in the lower-grade South American hides, which United States tanners ordinarily refuse to use. These have been cut off from their usual markets in Europe and are, therefore, available in sufficient quantities to meet present United States needs if tanners will take them and shipping space can be found. It is of interest that Japanese purchasers are competing with United States purchasers for Latin American cattle hides.

Calfskin and kipskin imports have been severely curtailed by the war. The best grades and over half the total normal pre-war imports of calfskins formerly came from European countries, France being the chief source. In 1940 almost no supplies were received from Europe, and imports from the principal remaining sources, New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, did not increase. A severe shortage has thus developed, since the United States, even in periods of normal demand, is dependent upon imports for approximately one-quarter of its calfskin requirements. Domestic production, as in the case of cattle hides, depends upon slaughter.

Contrary to the reverses suffered in the calfskin import trade since the war began, sheepskin and lambskin imports have increased greatly. The chief sources are normally New Zealand and Argentina, and although imports from New Zealand have fallen off, there has been a considerable increase in imports from Argentina, as well as from Australia, Brazil, and the United Kingdom.

Goatskin and kidskin imports were well maintained during the greater part of 1940, but in the 6 months just ended they showed a sharp decline from the comparable months of the previous year. The sources for this product are numerous, but most of them are remote and subject to shipping difficulties. Supplies from India, which is the source of roughly a third of our goatskin and kidskin imports, and whose shipments in 1940 were maintained above the levels of 1938 and 1939, have been particularly hard hit by the shipping crisis in the past months, while the Netherlands Indies, Brazil, Nigeria and other African sources also have been sharply affected.

Coconut, Tung, Palm, and Olive Oils

Imports of these four important vegetable oils have been made difficult by war conditions. All of them must be shipped from distant parts of the world, and tung and olive oil are produced in countries where war has interfered with the normal production process.

Coconut oil was imported in the same quantities in the last 6 months as in the corresponding period in 1938-39, recovering at least temporarily from a sharp decline in the intervening year. The Philippine Islands being the sole United States source for this commodity, shipping difficulties have had their effect upon the situation. Imports were concentrated in the last months of 1940, when efforts were being made to circumvent the possible shipping shortage should British ships be withdrawn from the Philippine route (as they subsequently were). In spite of volume increases, the value of coconut-oil imports (at the point of export), as seen in the table on page 592, has declined since last year, a result of falling prices in the face of accumulating supplies, which, in common with other Philippine products, are unable to reach their market in their accustomed volume. Copra, incidentally, has been affected in much the same way, although the fact that it is more readily transportable, and is shipped to Pacific ports, whereas the oil goes to New York, has made it somewhat more readily obtainable.

Tung oil is the most drastically reduced of our vegetable-oil imports. Coming solely from China, it has suffered both from the lack of shipping facilities and from chaotic internal economic conditions. Because of the greatly increased United States demand for tung oil, stimulated by the rise in building activity, and facilitated by a United States loan to China payable in tung oil, imports in the first year of the war increased considerably. It is only in the past 6 months that the decline has set in. The situation has been aggravated recently by a heavy Japanese demand for Chinese tung oil.

The decline in palm-oil imports began early in the war. In the 6 months just ended, imports were at about the level to which they dropped last year. Since palm oil comes mainly from the Netherlands Indies, the shipping situation again has been responsible for the decline. There has been little change in the volume coming from the other important sources (West Africa). The competition of rubber and tin for shipping from the Netherlands Indies to the United States has made cargo space for other commodities unusually difficult to obtain. The Government of the Netherlands Indies has, for certain periods, limited available shipping space exclusively to rubber and tin.

Olive-oil imports have suffered from more ills than shipping. The chief source for imports of the edible variety, which normally constitutes about 60 percent of the total, has been Italy. The beginning of the decline in imports (which in the past 6 months were 64 percent

below the pre-war level) coincided with Italian entrance into the war. This decline, however, was compensated for by increased exports from Greece. Until Greek hostilities caused curtailment from this source, total imports were only a little below pre-war levels. In the 6 months just ended, the conflict in the Mediterranean and the increased difficulties in transportation from Spain have been reflected in a drastic decline in olive-oil imports.

Carnauba Wax

Carnauba wax constitutes about two-thirds of total vegetable-wax imports. It is among the commodities that increased notably in the past 6 months as compared with the corresponding period before the outbreak of war. Almost the sole source of carnauba wax is Brazil. Since the outbreak of war, the demand for this product appears to have undergone a variety of wartime effects. Fear of shortage caused a steep increase in imports early in the war, followed by some 6 months of greatly reduced shipments. These have again swung upward, however, so that the 6-month period just elapsed has been characterized by imports almost as large as those occurring during the first 6 months of the war, and by prices considerably higher than were maintained at that time.

Leaf Tobacco

Of the two principal types of leaf tobacco imported, cigar leaf, constituting roughly one-fifth of the total, comes mainly from Cuba and the Netherlands Indies, the latter supplying a particular type of high-grade leaf for cigar wrapping. Cigarette leaf, the second principal type, contributes the bulk of the imports. It comes mainly from Turkey and Greece, with some additional quantities from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, and Syria.

Direct effects of the war on imports of leaf tobacco cannot be definitely ascertained from the import statistics, since the figures represent stocks withdrawn from bond. Increasing tobacco consumption in this country, however, has not apparently encountered a shortage of supplies in bond. Even cigarette leaf from Eastern Europe has on the whole been readily available. Stocks built up early during the summer of 1940 softened the effects of shipping difficulties that developed during the last 6 months of the year, and no shortage appears so far to have developed, in spite of hostilities in the Mediterranean area. It is only to be expected, however, that conditions in this region will in time have a serious effect upon United States tobacco imports, and it is probable that a decline has already set in, which the available statistics do not make apparent.

Imports of Cuban cigar-leaf tobacco have not been adversely affected by any consequences of war, but the extinction of the British

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market, and the disappearance of the continental European markets, have made the Cuban tobacco industry very much more dependent than formerly upon the United States. Imports have been encouraged by a reduction of the rate of duty as of December 1939, and the quota restriction applied at the same time places an upper limit on imports, which so far has not been approached.

Supplies from Sumatra have not been greatly reduced in spite of shipping difficulties, and the general dislocation of distribution through the closing of the usual auctions in the Netherlands. These are now held at the place of production, and supplies for the United States are shipped directly to New York.

Cheese

Cheese imports have been running at a little over half their pre-war level. The only reason that this decline was less drastic than in the case of some other commodities during the 6 months of war just ended, is the fact that substitute sources have been discovered and that the products coming in ever-increasing quantities from these new sources are gaining appreciation in the American market. Domestic sources also have been greatly expanded. The shortage of the Netherlands and Swiss cheeses has provided a stimulus to the cheese industry in the Middle West, while the markets for the French and Italian types, as well as the Swiss and Netherlands, are also finding substitutes in imports of South American varieties.

The most remarkable fact about the cheese situation is the extent to which new sources have seized upon the rich market suddenly opened up to them. Europe formerly supplied roughly 81 percent of our cheese imports, or about 48 million pounds per year in the last 5 pre-war years. Imports from Europe in the first 2 months of 1941, however, were at the rate of less than 5 million pounds per year, or about one-tenth their normal volume, while the rate of total imports was reduced by less than half. The remaining imports were made up by enormously increased supplies from Latin America, which entered at the rate of about 36 million pounds per year, as against less than 2 million pounds in 1939. Argentina is the main new source of supply, although Uruguay, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico have also been added to the list.

Seeds, Nuts, and Fruits

A number of commodities that do not constitute important percentages of total imports are nevertheless of interest. The sources of some of them have been cut off or drastically interfered with by the war. For some, the substitution of domestic products is possible; while others can only be restored to United States markets when normal world trade is resumed.

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Sugar-beet and spinach seed have been some of the more important imports among the vegetable seeds to suffer severe declines. Spinach-seed imports, which formerly came principally from the Netherlands, were reduced from almost 3 million pounds in 1939 to just over a half-million pounds in 1940. Large increases in production are planned in this country for next year's crop, to make up the deficit. Sugar-beet seed, which was formerly imported in great quantities from Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, declined in 1940 to approximately one-tenth of the volume of imports in 1939, but domestic production in the United States has been increasing and now supplies nearly the entire demand.

The Netherlands was the principal source for bulbs, imports of which were roughly 75 percent less in the 6 months just ended than in the same period of the previous year.

Pyrethrum, the dried heads of chrysanthemum flowers used in making insecticides, has been increasingly difficult to obtain, and has no domestic substitutes. The United States is dependent upon imports from Japan and East Africa. In the past year, however, East African sources have gained considerable ascendancy over the Japanese, while the greatly increased prices presumably reflect the difficulties in the shipping situation.

Castor beans in recent months have been imported in large quantities. Brazil being the principal source of supply, the fear of increasing scarcity of tonnage has stimulated buyers in this country to lay in large stocks. Another factor has been the discovery that, in a processed form, castor oil is a good substitute for tung oil in the manufacture of paints.

Nut imports as a whole have remained steady, but of the group, two have recently been imported in greatly reduced quantities. These are, first, chestnuts, which, coming from Italy, have been largely cut off at the source, and second, filberts, normally coming from Italy, Turkey, and Spain. An experiment some years ago to produce chestnuts in the United States was frustrated by an attack of borers. Although efforts to produce a resistant variety are in process, the substitution of home-grown chestnuts for former imports is not yet regarded as feasible.

Pear imports from the Argentine were 4 million pounds in 1939 and close to 12 million in 1940. In October an informal agreement was reached whereby Argentina was to purchase United States pears, which were cut off from their usual markets, and in return Argentine pears were to be purchased by the United States in the Argentine season. The shipping situation and unfavorable weather, however, have intervened, and January and February imports of Argentine pears were only a million and a quarter pounds, as against 3 million and almost 4 million pounds in the same months of 1939 and 1940.

The importation of currants may have been affected by the war, but the reduction that has occurred recently is in line with a longterm trend. The United States has, as a matter of fact, been approaching a state of self-sufficiency in currant production through the steadily growing size of the California crop, which has compensated for progressive reductions in imports from Greece, the sole foreign source.

The War and the Principal Sources of Farm Imports

The table beginning on page 563 shows the value of agricultural imports by principal country of origin, monthly since the war began. This is the first time this material has been presented. In using it, it is to be remembered that the figures are for total agricultural imports, i.e., both supplementary and complementary. They reflect, therefore, not only the course of the trade discussed above but also that of imports of rubber, silk, coffee, cacao beans, tea, bananas, spices, carpet wool, and a number of smaller items, none of which is either produced in the United States or substituted in use for the products of United States farms.

The increase in total agricultural imports since the war began, as the summary table on page 569 indicates, has been much greater than the increase in the supplementary group, which has so far been under discussion.

In the total rise, the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya have had the largest share. From these two countries mainly has come the steady flow of rubber, which for the past 18 months has been going into huge stocks in the United States. Although even in normal times these two countries rank high as sources of United States imports of agricultural products, their combined share of 26 percent in the total farm imports in the 6 months just ended is far greater than usual.

In the same period imports from South America also increased phenomenally over those of the corresponding period in 1938-39, due, of course, to the wool and hide trades, which were mainly responsible for a 71-percent increase in imports from Argentina and for the jump from twenty-fourth to twelfth place made by Uruguay, whose exports to the United States were multiplied five times. The value of shipments from Brazil, fourth in rank among our main sources of supply and chief source of coffee imports, rose roughly 18 percent.

Of the 24 countries which have been the most important sources for United States imports of agricultural products, only the European group in the past 6 months has shown any significant decline in exports of such products to this country as compared with the corresponding period of 1938-39. For Europe as a whole, exports of farm products to the United States fell 63 percent. Polish and Netherland sources disappeared almost entirely, Italian and French to a very great extent, and imports from the United Kingdom were reduced by nearly 40 percent.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural
products, by months, September 1938 to date

Year and month	Europe					
	Italy	France	Greece	Nether- lands	Poland & Danzig	United Kingdom
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1938-39						
Sept.- Feb.	2,012	1,370	1,042	1,156	911	940
March-August.....	1,613	1,044	1,170	501	1,158	891
1939-40						
Sept.-Feb.....	1,901	1,163	1,278	958	87	564
March-August.....	1,870	679	1,406	268	9	796
1940-41						
Sept.-Feb.....	194	298	1,027	12	3	586
Month-						
1938-39						
September.....	1,595	1,329	1,050	2,670	881	823
October.....	2,817	1,473	1,141	1,489	785	918
November.....	2,386	1,542	1,115	971	979	917
December.....	2,008	1,842	930	673	1,089	924
January.....	1,828	1,061	979	629	861	1,180
February.....	1,435	973	1,035	503	870	880
March.....	2,224	1,058	1,054	505	983	882
April.....	1,816	1,089	693	455	1,343	1,155
May.....	1,945	1,253	1,588	418	1,315	867
June.....	1,587	942	1,322	514	1,002	683
July.....	1,040	833	1,191	390	1,206	707
August.....	1,063	1,087	1,170	724	1,101	1,054
1939-40 Prel.						
September.....	1,702	1,528	1,250	2,789	374	601
October.....	2,745	907	1,273	761	78	515
November.....	2,583	1,330	1,711	690	12	712
December.....	1,740	1,397	1,099	615	43	479
January.....	1,333	1,022	1,051	489	7	624
February.....	1,302	796	1,281	404	8	451
March.....	2,215	690	1,053	410	30	725
April.....	2,642	684	1,394	354	5	691
May.....	2,843	774	1,563	553	7	782
June.....	2,743	1,288	1,710	266	5	1,020
July.....	463	342	1,492	13	a/	850
August.....	313	293	1,223	13	7	710
1940-41 Prel.						
September.....	297	308	953	10	1	397
October.....	239	488	1,130	5	7	607
November.....	190	251	918	17	7	546
December.....	219	355	1,168	5	4	952
January.....	110	181	1,242	16	a/	582
February.....	106	203	748	19	a/	432

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, by months, September 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Europe, Continued		Canada	Latin American Republics and the Canal Zone		
	Other Europe	Total Europe		Cuba	Brazil	Colombia
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>1938-39</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	3,041	10,472	3,004	5,308	8,565	3,874
March-August.....	3,202	9,579	3,905	7,953	7,651	3,691
<u>1939-40</u>						
Sept.-Feb.	3,269	9,220	3,834	9,197	9,331	4,250
March-August.....	2,443	7,471	3,811	9,688	7,558	3,929
<u>1940-41</u>						
Sept.-Feb.	1,706	3,826	4,054	7,220	10,067	3,398
<u>Month-</u>						
<u>1938-39</u>						
September.....	2,490	10,838	2,197	11,014	8,538	3,922
October.....	3,105	11,726	3,303	8,507	8,682	3,062
November.....	3,345	11,255	3,417	3,899	9,195	4,561
December.....	3,382	10,848	2,339	1,422	9,164	3,886
January.....	2,852	9,390	4,348	2,960	8,354	4,832
February.....	3,076	8,772	2,422	4,048	7,454	2,980
March.....	4,289	10,995	2,913	6,979	9,122	3,603
April.....	3,629	10,180	4,926	5,090	7,093	2,970
May.....	3,216	10,602	4,506	5,866	7,187	3,897
June.....	2,898	8,948	3,186	7,268	8,472	4,008
July.....	2,491	7,858	4,453	10,615	6,371	4,137
August.....	2,689	8,888	3,447	11,898	7,659	3,532
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
September.....	2,400	10,644	3,507	15,700	8,376	3,128
October.....	3,364	9,643	5,055	7,634	11,253	3,658
November.....	4,548	11,586	4,956	3,673	11,809	4,565
December.....	3,530	8,903	3,213	12,653	9,266	5,499
January.....	3,144	7,670	3,376	7,726	7,295	5,031
February.....	2,631	6,873	2,898	7,794	7,987	3,617
March.....	2,315	7,438	3,554	9,966	7,426	4,300
April.....	3,017	8,787	4,201	9,924	6,626	3,601
May.....	3,007	9,529	5,442	9,912	8,760	3,725
June.....	2,293	9,325	3,382	10,185	6,848	4,356
July.....	2,156	5,316	3,005	10,074	8,008	3,967
August.....	1,870	4,429	3,280	8,064	7,679	3,623
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
September.....	1,463	3,429	3,551	7,307	6,362	2,444
October.....	1,858	4,334	4,823	6,596	8,635	2,819
November.....	2,099	4,028	4,912	6,212	8,610	3,399
December.....	2,075	4,778	3,712	4,129	11,337	4,272
January.....	1,453	3,584	3,905	8,837	10,989	4,981
February.....	1,295	2,803	3,423	10,237	14,418	2,472

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, by months, September 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Latin American Republics and the Canal Zone, Con.					
	Argentina	Mexico	Guatemala	Uruguay	Others	Total
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>1938-39</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	4,133	1,899	850	465	3,090	28,184
March-August.....	3,850	2,227	788	721	3,718	30,599
<u>1939-40</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	5,803	2,320	831	1,189	3,588	36,509
March-August.....	5,176	2,177	1,050	1,105	4,726	35,409
<u>1940-41</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	7,070	2,089	732	2,668	4,657	37,901
<u>Month-</u>						
<u>1938-39</u>						
September.....	3,270	1,182	367	602	2,837	31,732
October.....	3,412	1,403	511	613	2,475	28,665
November.....	3,702	1,476	765	430	2,032	27,060
December.....	3,809	2,054	1,319	592	2,951	25,197
January.....	5,556	2,898	1,153	378	3,432	29,563
February.....	5,047	2,378	985	174	3,822	26,888
March.....	4,824	2,640	1,192	484	5,189	34,033
April.....	3,772	2,790	800	697	3,499	26,711
May.....	3,940	2,046	679	1,006	4,303	28,924
June.....	3,864	2,067	726	818	3,833	31,056
July.....	2,716	1,836	741	847	3,006	30,269
August.....	3,982	1,985	592	476	2,475	32,599
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
September.....	3,382	1,430	482	1,002	2,987	36,487
October.....	4,252	2,347	563	823	3,735	34,265
November.....	4,597	1,949	755	977	3,013	31,338
December.....	4,892	2,172	1,000	800	3,246	39,528
January.....	8,298	3,200	1,144	2,029	3,980	38,703
February.....	9,399	2,823	1,042	1,503	4,568	38,733
March.....	8,702	2,680	1,418	1,201	4,995	40,688
April.....	4,735	3,245	1,515	872	4,693	35,211
May.....	4,606	2,041	1,223	1,584	5,288	37,139
June.....	4,366	2,096	808	1,048	4,899	34,606
July.....	4,375	1,722	705	1,148	5,064	35,063
August.....	4,271	1,276	631	774	3,430	29,748
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
September.....	3,718	893	386	949	3,105	25,164
October.....	5,162	1,751	427	2,106	3,712	31,258
November.....	5,718	1,368	443	1,391	3,928	31,069
December.....	8,218	1,750	620	2,211	4,588	37,125
January.....	9,426	3,317	1,017	5,208	5,096	48,871
February.....	10,177	3,453	1,497	4,140	7,524	53,918

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, by months, September 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Japan	Philippine Islands	British Malaya	Neth. (E.) Indies	China	Br. India & Ceylon
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>1938-39</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	8,811	4,740	6,414	5,844	2,659	3,799
March - August	7,745	8,051	7,377	6,577	2,798	4,295
<u>1939-40</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	13,464	5,475	11,511	8,621	5,032	4,932
March - August	7,592	6,830	13,599	11,537	5,138	5,462
<u>1940-41</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	10,855	5,696	15,634	14,078	3,729	5,468
<u>Month-</u>						
<u>1938-39</u>						
September	9,317	6,475	5,952	6,371	2,590	2,499
October	9,192	4,769	6,628	5,053	2,405	3,932
November	11,118	4,573	5,683	4,809	3,348	4,009
December	9,291	3,515	6,702	6,997	2,711	3,757
January	8,356	4,137	7,697	5,883	2,539	4,777
February	5,593	4,969	5,824	5,951	2,359	3,821
March	6,474	7,925	8,062	7,456	2,631	5,000
April	7,724	8,308	5,824	4,203	2,737	4,384
May	7,415	8,338	8,552	8,314	2,194	4,519
June	8,448	9,661	7,413	5,962	3,093	3,838
July	5,846	8,451	7,195	7,081	2,965	3,459
August	10,564	5,621	7,217	6,448	3,167	4,071
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
September	16,235	5,662	7,874	5,367	4,032	3,662
October	16,647	4,869	10,104	5,786	4,874	3,415
November	13,725	5,295	8,014	9,634	4,055	3,924
December	13,274	4,679	17,066	11,917	6,293	3,945
January	15,053	5,943	17,785	11,735	6,503	5,376
February	5,850	6,401	8,223	6,784	4,435	9,266
March	6,340	5,681	12,599	8,913	4,064	8,906
April	6,708	6,322	16,414	11,758	1,814	6,052
May	6,285	7,778	11,061	9,509	5,234	4,707
June	6,224	7,209	12,150	9,763	5,681	4,355
July	10,153	6,403	15,770	12,551	6,907	4,734
August	9,844	7,586	13,602	16,729	7,128	4,019
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
September	8,323	4,678	13,586	19,974	3,883	1,980
October	15,107	6,092	14,637	10,756	5,250	6,220
November	18,016	5,769	13,758	11,641	3,634	6,085
December	10,797	4,340	18,553	16,477	3,685	6,073
January	7,379	6,527	19,975	13,301	3,030	3,878
February	5,507	6,772	13,292	12,321	2,894	8,573

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, by months, September 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Turkey (A.&E.)	French Indochina	New Zealand	Australia	Other countries	Total, all countries
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>1938-39</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	1,221	761	644	715	3,821	81,089
March - August	1,127	883	922	714	4,489	89,061
<u>1939-40</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	1,169	752	710	992	5,739	107,960
March - August	1,184	258	582	789	5,528	105,190
<u>1940-41</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	1,045	2,153	612	2,635	5,594	113,280
<u>Month-</u>						
<u>1938-39</u>						
September	1,116	338	439	381	3,555	83,800
October	1,306	593	787	682	3,997	83,038
November	1,401	1,058	441	587	3,445	82,204
December	1,218	912	685	721	3,738	78,631
January	1,153	552	895	1,034	3,714	84,038
February	1,130	1,112	620	886	4,473	74,820
March	1,276	1,465	976	1,274	6,059	96,539
April	717	826	911	872	4,351	83,174
May	1,130	1,044	1,159	729	5,773	93,199
June	1,342	463	992	492	2,998	87,892
July	1,059	500	772	385	3,494	83,787
August	1,238	997	721	531	4,266	89,775
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
September	1,037	587	1,278	1,140	3,387	101,399
October	1,087	893	754	1,079	3,995	102,466
November	1,356	214	1,114	1,012	5,139	101,362
December	1,092	783	360	981	7,308	119,342
January	1,311	828	376	1,021	7,392	123,072
February	1,132	1,206	379	718	7,217	100,117
March	1,096	875	378	1,339	5,842	107,713
April	1,145	299	967	731	5,281	105,740
May	1,294	26	985	563	5,432	104,984
June	1,220	68	333	633	4,738	99,687
July	1,084	152	581	637	6,011	108,417
August	1,267	127	248	732	5,858	104,597
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
September	1,003	1,372	924	518	4,726	93,111
October	1,126	2,378	159	749	5,587	108,476
November	915	1,064	987	901	6,756	109,535
December	1,248	2,529	141	5,000	5,394	119,852
January	1,218	2,474	646	4,438	6,473	125,699
February	762	3,098	814	4,202	4,627	123,006

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes Hong Kong and Kwantung.

The increase in imports from Canada, however, is probably not to be accounted for directly by the effects of war. Feed grains, cattle, and sausage casings are among the more important of such items, and these have undoubtedly come into the country in response to meat-price rises and a good demand for feedstuffs.

The War and Farm Export Markets

The major theaters of the war have been so nearly coextensive with the principal agricultural export markets of the United States that the spread of hostilities is clearly marked in the downward course of shipments of our farm products to the various countries.

This is indicated in the chart on page 571, which presents the developments in the export trade to each of the five great areas that purchase United States farm products. Further detail is to be found in the table beginning on page 572. The extent of the loss sustained by the near-collapse of the British market can here be compared with the scarcely less disastrous decline in that of continental Europe. This market the events of the war have divided into two groups of countries. The nine, which by the middle of 1940 had come under Axis control, are included in the line which, taking a steep downward course in March, reached the zero point in June. The chief continental markets that had remained to some extent independent of the Axis were the Soviet Union, Greece, Sweden, Finland, and Spain. The chart indicates that, while the German armies were occupying most of western Europe, the trade of this group of countries was affected almost as drastically as that of the countries actually engaged in the war.

The considerable increase in the value of total agricultural exports, not only to the United Kingdom but to other European countries, in the first 6 months of the war actually reflects the steep increase in cotton shipments that occurred at that time, rather than a general increase in all commodities. Some indication of this can be seen in the summary table on page 583 presenting monthly export and import index numbers, and in the chart on page 579 in which cotton and other agricultural exports in the World War and the present war are compared.

On non-European markets the war appears to have had remarkably little effect. A decline in Canadian takings in the past 6 months is the only notable change apparent. An earlier decline in exports to Japan and China, which have since remained at a relatively low level, can probably not be attributed to the effects of the war in Europe. In a world in which critical changes have become the rule, the most remarkable occurrence is perhaps the fact that the export trade with Latin America and the Philippine Islands has remained steady, exhibiting a month-to-month course comparable with pre-war trends, and approximately at pre-war levels.

VALUE SUMMARY TABLE: Foreign trade in agricultural products,
September-February, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Commodity or Commodity group	September-February			1940-41 in- crease (+) or decrease (-) from 1938-39
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports	405,478	488,950	154,713	-62
Imports (supplementary)	228,074	287,562	266,702	+17
Exports (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities	1,450,307	1,951,088	1,877,295	+29
Nonagricultural	1,054,829	1,462,138	1,722,582	+63
Agricultural	405,478	488,950	154,713	-62
Cotton, unmanufactured	117,316	261,064	36,720	-69
Agricultural, other than cotton .	288,162	227,886	117,993	-59
Principal fruits and fruit prep	53,934	39,485	11,503	-79
Tobacco, unmanufactured	104,653	35,229	16,566	-84
Grains and flours	61,497	43,270	27,653	-55
Cottonseed & linseed cake & meal	4,182	3,347	69	-98
Pork and lard	19,010	23,059	7,027	-63
Dairy products	3,033	3,943	9,157	+202
Other agricultural products ...	41,863	79,553	46,018	+10
Imports (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities	1,010,313	1,278,573	1,304,999	+29
Nonagricultural	523,782	630,815	625,320	+19
Complementary agricultural	258,457	360,196	412,977	+60
Supplementary agricultural	228,074	287,562	266,702	+17
Sugar, excluding beet	39,208	61,956	49,571	+26
Principal vegetable oils, expressed	22,390	26,795	14,269	-36
Hides and skins	21,746	26,518	25,190	+16
Tobacco, unmanufactured	16,773	18,145	17,765	+6
Flaxseed	11,777	6,751	4,048	-66
Wool, unmf'd, excl. free for carpets	7,882	22,950	50,462	+540
Cattle, dutiable	8,159	6,928	9,054	+11
Nuts and preparations	8,618	8,809	8,422	-2
Cheese	6,430	7,422	2,346	-64
Cotton, unmanufactured	3,677	5,562	5,174	+41
Beef, canned, including corned ..	3,691	4,634	2,828	-23
Molasses	3,872	4,740	7,076	+83
Principal feeds and fodders	2,616	6,050	5,810	+122
Other supplementary agricultural	71,235	80,302	64,687	-9

a/ Corrected to April 2, 1941.

QUANTITY SUMMARY TABLE: Foreign trade in agricultural products (index numbers),
September-February, 1940-41, with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	September-February					
	9-year average				Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1930-31 to 1938-39	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1940-41 from 9-year average	1940-41 from 1938-39
Exports:						
	January, 1924 - December, 1929 = 100					
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u>	83	67	86	23	-60	-44
Cotton fiber, incl. linters .	104	57	118	17	-87	-40
All commodities except cotton	63	76	57	30	-33	-46
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	116	133	75	29	-87	-104
Fruits	135	164	114	39	-96	-125
Wheat and wheat flour	36	54	25	19	-17	-35
Grains, other than wheat and flour	39	93	72	43	+4	-50
Pork, cured	20	17	21	4	-16	-13
Lard, including neutral ...	48	32	36	18	-30	-14
Imports:						
All agricultural commodities <u>c/</u>	94	91	108	124	+30	+33
Complementary <u>d/</u>	108	105	123	148	+40	+43
Supplementary <u>d/</u>	76	73	87	92	+16	+19
Sugar and molasses	62	50	73	71	+9	+21
Wool, excl. free for carpets	43	40	133	294	+251	+254
Hides and skins	62	74	80	94	+32	+20
Dairy products	58	54	62	23	-35	-31
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	110	119	101	88	-22	-31
Grains, grain products, and feeds	196	76	104	113	-83	+37
Tobacco, leaf	75	65	72	76	+1	+11

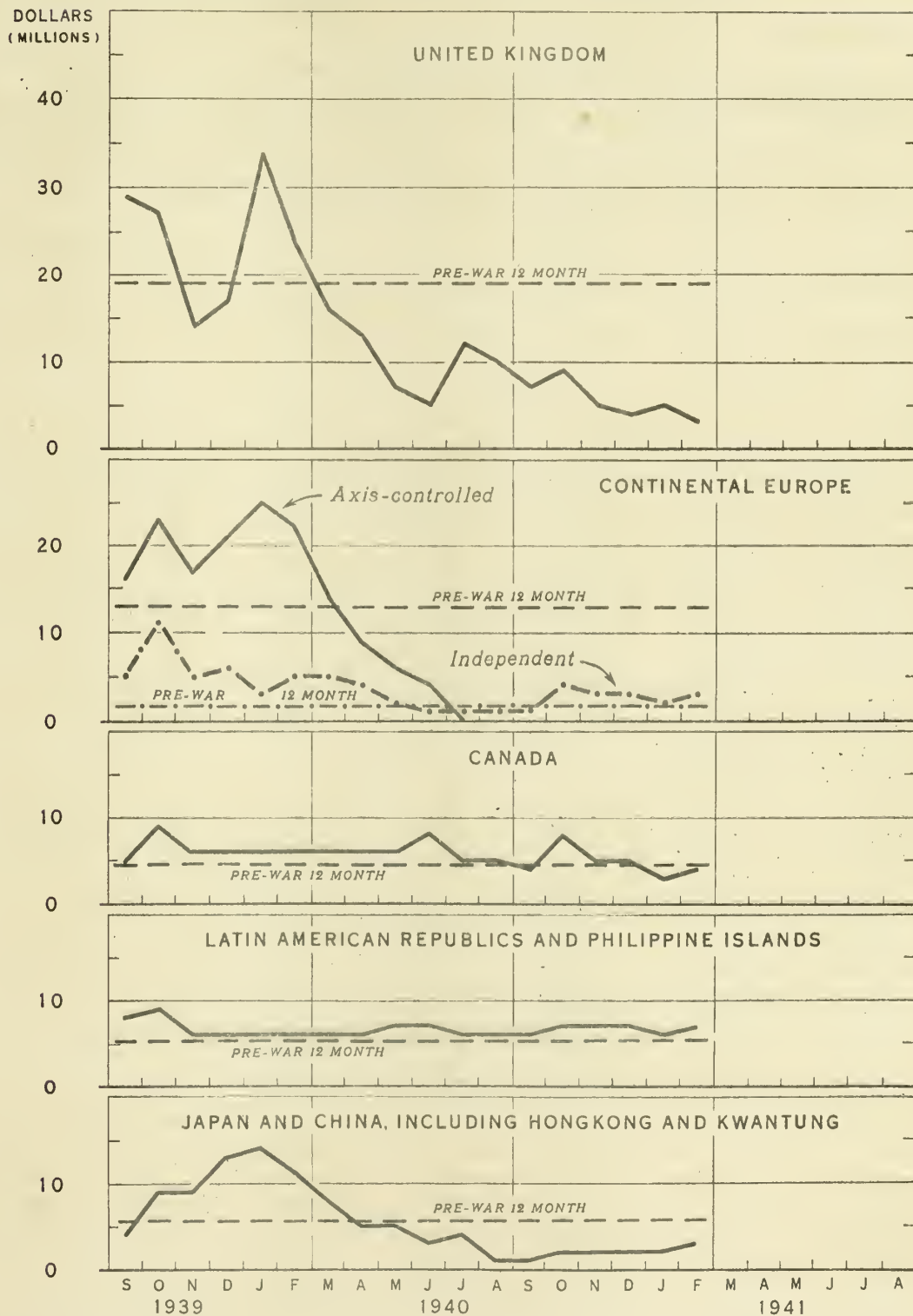
a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL MARKETS



EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural products,
by months, September 1938 to date

Year and month	Europe					
	United Kingdom	Ireland	U.S.S.R.	Greece	Sweden	Finland
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>1938-39</u>						
Sept.- Feb.	26,778	1,212	21	32	1,557	375
March-August.....	11,260	273	129	53	868	153
<u>1939-40</u>						
Sept.- Feb.	24,180	632	192	161	3,132	461
March-August.....	10,347	341	345	415	327	526
<u>1940-41</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	5,475	213	1,575	75	341	446
<u>Month -</u>						
<u>1938-39</u>						
September.....	32,731	865	0	9	701	347
October.....	37,443	1,377	0	42	2,762	679
November.....	24,140	1,926	0	26	2,072	814
December.....	25,834	1,272	0	24	1,256	225
January.....	21,876	1,109	0	35	1,028	100
February.....	18,643	722	125	57	1,521	86
March.....	15,360	788	545	77	1,090	189
April.....	9,618	129	226	80	816	134
May.....	9,801	374	0	103	907	198
June.....	7,143	53	0	30	347	161
July.....	8,320	194	0	10	1,131	107
August.....	17,315	99	0	16	919	129
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
September.....	28,795	586	a/	18	2,643	580
October.....	27,298	979	215	2	8,198	1,089
November.....	14,335	343	437	26	3,263	160
December.....	16,824	810	172	32	1,890	384
January.....	34,228	871	161	136	1,615	97
February.....	23,798	203	164	751	1,484	454
March.....	15,512	257	1,122	567	1,454	949
April.....	12,853	471	906	833	359	471
May.....	7,166	233	0	657	102	140
June.....	4,724	166	5	52	17	311
July.....	11,928	577	a/	0	26	590
August.....	9,897	339	39	378	6	696
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
September.....	7,231	172	283	270	122	168
October.....	8,548	291	3,229	42	8	322
November.....	4,987	306	2,709	0	22	61
December.....	4,205	60	2,268	72	253	535
January.....	4,883	437	0	0	498	1,181
February.....	2,994	12	960	65	1,142	408

Continued -

**EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural products,
by months, September 1938 to date-Continued**

Year and month	Europe, Continued					
	France	Nether- lands	Belgium	Norway	Denmark	Poland & Danzig
<u>Year beginning Sept. 1</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Monthly average -</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>1938-39</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	3,594	3,205	2,281	510	582	1,001
March-August	1,807	1,804	1,871	421	321	512
<u>1939-40</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	6,024	5,266	2,782	1,714	1,311	a/
March-August	2,208	835	587	152	117	0
<u>1940-41</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Month-</u>						
<u>1938-39</u>						
September	4,774	3,417	2,174	378	620	992
October	5,444	3,507	3,101	929	998	850
November	5,136	3,063	2,861	468	757	1,018
December	2,933	2,431	1,804	553	496	1,117
January	1,975	3,921	1,735	397	294	1,015
February	1,299	2,829	2,008	334	329	1,017
March	2,569	2,291	2,175	285	299	1,183
April	2,108	2,344	1,484	595	313	344
May	1,761	1,601	3,123	527	338	267
June	1,207	1,048	1,099	485	190	417
July	796	1,043	1,172	351	346	599
August	2,399	2,495	2,171	285	437	261
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
September	3,448	4,493	3,552	1,212	849	2
October	6,203	4,723	2,702	3,548	2,366	a/
November	2,941	6,697	2,900	1,354	718	0
December	4,205	6,211	2,799	1,472	1,329	0
January	10,798	6,671	1,276	1,544	777	0
February	8,548	2,798	3,464	1,153	1,829	0
March	3,883	3,009	1,986	799	693	0
April	3,429	1,463	1,245	113	8	0
May	2,159	540	292	0	a/	0
June	3,775	0	0	1	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
September	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	3	0
January	0	0	0	0	1	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural products,
by months, September 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Europe, Continued					
	Czecho- slovakia	Germany & Austria	Italy	Spain	Other Europe	Total Europe
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>1938-39</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	1,316	2,643	1,638	191	708	47,644
March-August	99	1,436	887	160	413	22,467
<u>1939-40</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	0	9	3,635	2,011	1,983	53,543
March-August	0	a/	1,681	536	708	19,125
<u>1940-41</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	0	0	0	24	529	8,679
<u>Month-</u>						
<u>1938-39</u>						
September	2,368	4,563	1,403	31	917	56,290
October	1,563	3,160	2,214	211	951	65,231
November	1,156	2,348	1,819	91	821	48,516
December	848	1,940	1,903	4	628	43,328
January	889	2,130	1,196	25	372	38,097
February	1,070	1,719	1,295	783	562	34,399
March	589	2,088	1,752	57	649	31,986
April	4	1,230	762	18	372	20,577
May	0	1,543	538	215	493	21,789
June	0	1,073	649	17	283	14,202
July	0	1,149	823	55	274	16,370
August	0	1,534	796	596	426	29,878
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
September	0	35	2,567	2,213	2,512	53,505
October	0	18	3,415	1,709	1,887	64,352
November	0	0	2,050	1,458	2,548	39,230
December	0	0	5,290	3,406	2,427	47,051
January	0	0	4,030	1,397	1,336	64,937
February	0	0	4,455	1,881	1,199	52,181
March	0	0	3,664	1,002	1,732	36,629
April	0	a/	2,970	1,286	1,032	27,439
May	0	a/	2,960	706	583	15,538
June	0	0	493	195	527	10,266
July	0	a/	0	19	120	13,260
August	0	0	0	7	255	11,617
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
September	0	0	0	8	137	8,391
October	0	0	0	1	237	12,678
November	0	0	0	1	697	8,783
December	0	0	0	19	1,155	8,570
January	0	0	0	14	171	7,185
February	0	0	0	99	788	6,468

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural products,
by months, September 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Latin American Republics and the Canal Zone					
	Cuba	Mexico	Panama, Rep. & C.Z.	Venezuela	Colombia	Brazil
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average -	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>1938-39</u>						
Sept.- Feb.	1,863	580	493	493	297	166
March-August	1,535	445	436	590	376	71
<u>1939-40</u>						
Sept.- Feb.	1,972	576	622	752	469	238
March-August	1,842	443	734	770	396	178
<u>1940-41</u>						
Sept.- Feb.	2,183	583	916	648	295	266
<u>Month -</u>						
<u>1938-39</u>						
September	2,060	309	483	611	226	149
October	2,064	380	481	530	276	518
November	1,552	395	542	448	318	140
December	1,657	671	470	573	309	87
January	1,973	882	577	398	302	54
February	1,874	845	402	398	352	50
March	1,616	1,125	398	582	476	49
April	1,348	411	442	558	382	51
May	1,407	268	416	560	237	54
June	1,645	303	417	588	441	77
July	1,726	281	466	671	500	51
August	1,466	284	476	583	217	146
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
September	3,072	403	571	850	371	328
October	2,506	1,061	722	984	572	402
November	1,109	508	754	889	457	298
December	1,374	489	564	820	548	172
January	1,777	601	411	508	383	99
February	1,994	393	707	458	481	127
March	1,824	439	614	623	523	163
April	1,907	327	597	705	559	75
May	2,098	369	830	939	287	132
June	1,895	378	797	813	514	278
July	1,783	546	647	826	271	145
August	1,542	596	920	715	222	275
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
September	1,853	413	795	622	252	376
October	1,939	541	903	705	340	421
November	2,288	573	1,112	734	361	266
December	2,245	716	883	563	313	184
January	2,149	623	692	673	270	155
February	2,621	633	1,113	593	234	192

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural products,
by months, September 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Latin American Republics and the Canal Zone, Con.			British West Indies	French West Indies	Nether- lands West Indies
	Argentina	Other	Total			
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average -	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>1938-39</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	118	655	4,665	283	40	155
March-August	63	601	4,117	273	26	147
<u>1939-40</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	180	843	5,652	319	64	210
March-August	166	695	5,224	164	80	200
<u>1940-41</u>						
Sept. - Feb.	180	725	5,796	139	150	247
<u>Month -</u>						
<u>1938-39</u>						
September	121	767	4,726	251	77	186
October	269	704	5,222	295	50	162
November	128	606	4,129	280	40	150
December	107	689	4,563	311	45	160
January	29	495	4,710	278	11	123
February	52	664	4,637	284	17	149
March	50	679	4,975	310	17	158
April	74	590	3,856	276	41	157
May	79	435	3,456	247	32	119
June	44	626	4,141	281	23	152
July	33	723	4,451	290	20	143
August	96	557	3,825	232	24	150
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
September	184	936	6,715	392	47	277
October	276	1,076	7,599	379	34	252
November	197	655	4,867	287	59	143
December	160	826	4,953	355	110	231
January	94	814	4,687	245	74	172
February	169	762	5,091	254	59	184
March	131	821	5,138	245	61	184
April	105	610	4,885	183	41	174
May	95	776	5,526	163	59	202
June	268	710	5,653	141	49	208
July	281	627	5,126	110	145	219
August	114	632	5,016	141	126	215
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
September	258	564	5,133	121	165	229
October	243	750	5,842	141	210	237
November	46	794	6,174	119	157	268
December	185	832	5,921	169	34	244
January	161	756	5,479	123	133	272
February	188	655	6,229	163	201	233

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural products,
by months, September 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Canada	Japan	China b/	Philippine Islands	Other countries	Total
Year beginning Sept. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1938-39						
Sept. - Feb.	4,765	4,775	1,737	920	2,596	67,580
March-August	4,506	2,820	1,975	798	2,573	39,702
1939-40						
Sept. - Feb.	6,450	6,006	4,100	1,044	4,104	81,492
March-August	5,924	2,470	2,054	1,025	2,253	38,519
1940-41						
Sept. - Feb.	4,790	745	1,328	1,069	2,842	25,785
Month -						
1938-39						
September	4,435	5,186	622	886	2,535	75,194
October	5,954	4,084	1,236	935	3,772	86,941
November	8,793	6,276	1,465	1,209	2,751	73,609
December	3,515	5,998	2,587	960	2,855	64,322
January	3,194	3,634	1,936	718	1,986	54,687
February	2,700	3,471	2,578	810	1,681	50,726
March	3,496	6,559	3,170	910	3,415	54,996
April	4,225	3,032	2,300	681	2,491	37,636
May	5,587	2,268	3,084	809	2,609	40,000
June	5,242	1,652	1,297	852	2,292	30,134
July	4,063	1,550	1,325	726	2,290	31,228
August	4,420	1,860	673	812	2,342	44,216
1939-40 Prel.						
September	4,761	2,682	1,206	1,116	3,652	74,353
October	9,230	5,641	3,431	1,587	3,253	95,758
November	5,882	6,315	2,770	865	3,453	63,871
December	6,162	6,845	6,507	810	4,457	77,481
January	6,349	9,079	4,826	983	5,882	97,234
February	6,316	5,471	5,861	902	3,933	80,253
March	5,530	4,532	3,733	1,241	2,934	60,227
April	6,234	3,404	1,370	989	2,522	47,241
May	6,191	1,946	3,050	1,252	1,106	35,033
June	8,339	2,014	1,455	958	1,926	31,009
July	4,698	2,528	1,825	1,074	2,315	31,300
August	4,549	396	892	633	2,716	26,301
1940-41 Prel.						
September	3,844	435	849	728	2,269	22,164
October	7,801	923	1,451	1,126	2,998	33,407
November	4,861	441	1,543	1,235	3,234	26,816
December	4,998	836	1,095	1,229	2,777	25,873
January	3,434	800	1,190	938	2,581	22,135
February	3,804	1,037	1,839	1,156	3,182	24,312

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes Hong Kong and Kwantung.

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Exports During the Two Wars

The chart on page 579 presents strikingly the divergent courses followed by United States farm exports in the two wars. If one eliminates the effects of the unusually large cotton shipments which occurred for chiefly nonwar reasons in the early months of the present war, there is a more-or-less steady decline in exports of other commodities. During the earlier war, on the other hand, exports rose continuously to record levels.

Of the numerous reasons for this difference, perhaps the most striking is the difference in the credit position of the United Kingdom. In the early war the United Kingdom's credit for use in purchasing from the United States was practically unlimited. Not only did it have tremendous resources to offer in return for United States exports, but it was able to negotiate huge loans. At the outset of the present war, on the other hand, the resources of the United Kingdom had been reduced by a long period of low exports and an extensive program of defense preparation. Moreover, it had been made illegal for the United States to lend to the United Kingdom or to furnish it goods on other than a cash-and-carry basis. As a result, the Government of the United Kingdom was concerned to use its available resources for nothing but the most necessary war supplies.

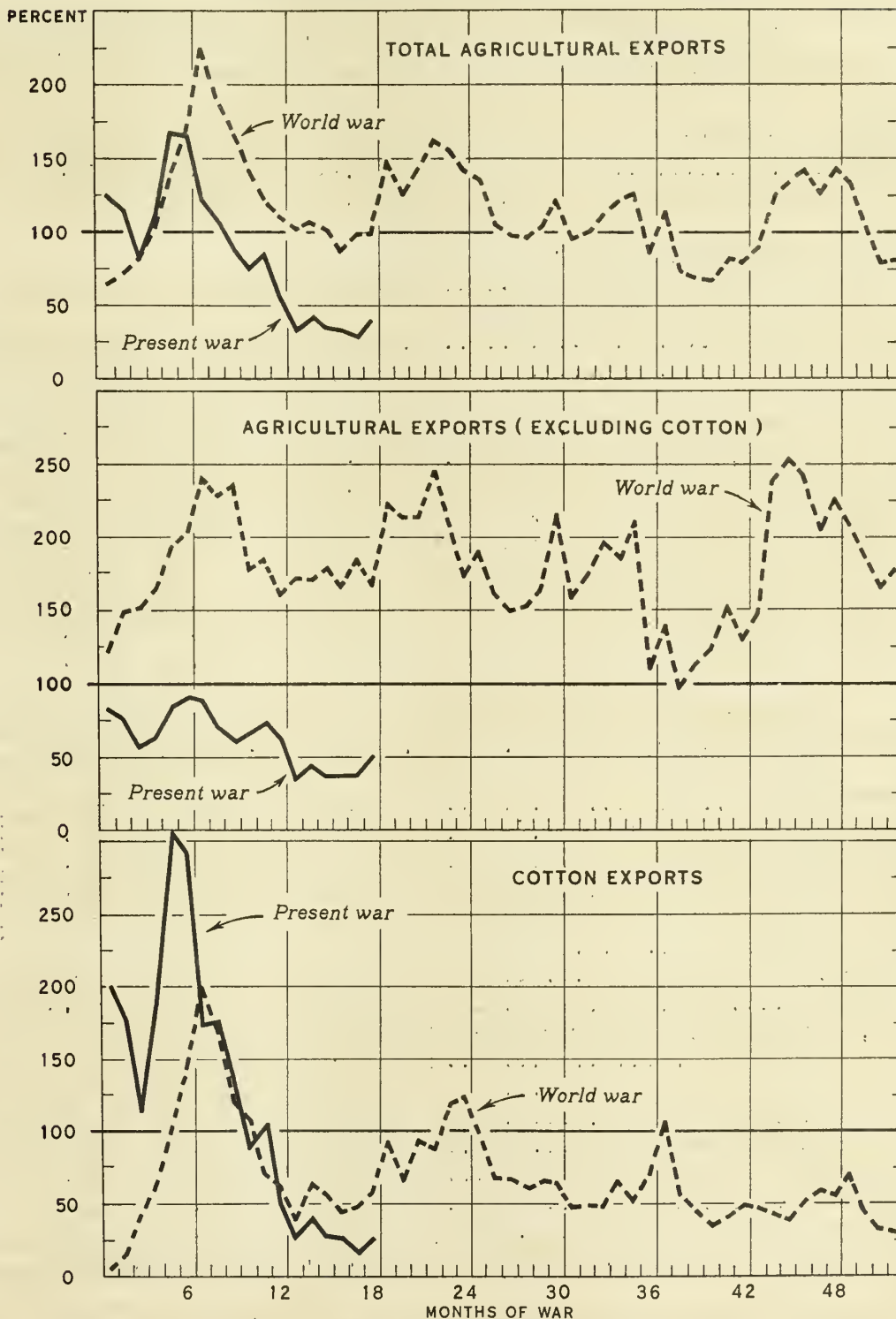
Another significant difference between conditions in the two wars as they affected United States farm exports lay in the degree of control over imports exercised by belligerents. It was not until late in the earlier war that the allied countries established controls over the amount of imports of foodstuffs, whereas such controls were instituted almost immediately upon the outbreak of the present war. Since these controls have been designed primarily to conserve foreign exchange, it is clear that this difference is not entirely independent of the first one mentioned.

Another difference of importance was the degree to which available shipping was adequate to meet the import needs of the Allies. In both wars the problem of supplying the United Kingdom with adequate food and material was great. In the first war, however, the problem was successfully solved. Whether it will again be solved in the present war is a question. Thus far, and especially in the past few months (see discussion of shipping on pages 554 and 555), it does not appear that a complete solution has been found.

The outlook for the future was discussed in some detail in the March 25 supplement to Foreign Crops and Markets in terms of the possible effects of the Lend-Lease Act. Since this development may possibly in some measure recreate the general trade conditions of the last war, it is possible that the export curve may again rise during the course of the next 6 months.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN THE WORLD WAR AND THE PRESENT WAR

QUANTITY INDEX ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION (PRE-WAR 12 MONTH=100)



VALUE SUMMARY TABLE: Foreign trade in agricultural products, July-February, 1939-40 and 1940-41

Commodity or Commodity group	July-February			
	1939-40	1940-41	1940-41 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports	564,394	212,314	-352,080	-62
Imports (supplementary)	375,740	352,983	-22,757	-6
<u>Exports (domestic)</u>				
Total exports of all commodities	2,425,239	2,532,171	+106,932	+4
Nonagricultural	1,860,845	2,319,857	+459,012	+25
Agricultural	564,394	212,314	-352,080	-62
Cotton, unmanufactured	273,668	43,220	-230,448	-83
Agricultural, other than cotton .	235,726	164,094	-121,632	-43
Principal fruits and fruit prep.	49,799	14,700	-35,099	-70
Tobacco, unmanufactured	47,031	23,100	-23,931	-51
Grains and flours	55,613	40,946	-14,672	-26
Cottonseed & linseed cake & meal	4,630	90	-4,540	-98
Pork and lard	30,231	10,256	-19,975	-66
Dairy products	5,064	15,406	+10,342	+204
Other agricultural products ...	93,353	59,596	-33,757	-36
<u>Imports (for consumption)</u>				
Total imports of all commodities	1,629,228	1,737,310	+108,082	+7
Nonagricultural	807,903	844,617	+36,709	+5
Complementary agricultural	445,580	539,710	+94,130	+21
Supplementary agricultural	375,740	352,983	-22,757	-6
Sugar, excluding beet	90,445	71,414	-19,031	-21
Principal vegetable oils, expressed	33,462	24,956	-8,506	-25
Hides and skins	33,221	33,176	-45	-1
Tobacco, unmanufactured	24,832	24,600	-232	-1
Flaxseed	9,393	5,753	-4,140	-42
Wool, unmd., excl. free for carpets	25,349	55,334	+29,985	+118
Cattle, dutiable	10,775	11,172	+397	+4
Nuts and preparations	10,555	10,496	-59	-1
Cheese	3,339	3,005	-334	-66
Cotton, unmanufactured	7,004	6,905	-99	-1
Beef, canned, including corned ...	6,152	3,785	-2,367	-38
Molasses	6,207	9,210	+3,003	+48
Principal feeds and fodders	7,579	7,477	-102	-1
Other supplementary agricultural .	101,427	85,693	-15,729	-16

a/ Corrected to April 2, 1941. b/ Less than 0.5 percent.

QUANTITY SUMMARY TABLE: Foreign trade in agricultural products (index numbers),
July-February, 1940-41, with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	July-February				Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	9-year average 1930-31 to 1938-39	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1940-41 from 9-year average	1940-41 from 1938-39
Exports:	January, 1924 - December, 1929 = 100					
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u>	74	64	74	24	-50	-40
Cotton fiber, incl. linters.	89	50	95	16	-73	-34
All commodities except cotton	60	76	56	32	-28	-44
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	101	115	71	31	-70	-84
Fruits	123	151	108	37	-86	-114
Wheat and wheat flour	39	60	32	20	-19	-40
Grains, other than wheat and flour	40	121	62	53	+13	-68
Pork, cured	22	18	23	4	-18	-14
Lard, including neutral ...	45	29	36	21	-24	-8
Imports:						
All agricultural commodities <u>c/</u>	93	89	103	120	+27	+31
Complementary <u>d/</u>	106	102	116	144	+38	+42
Supplementary <u>d/</u>	77	73	86	90	+13	+17
Sugar and molasses	68	59	79	75	+7	+16
Wool, excl. free for carpets.	41	37	111	242	+201	+205
Hides and skins	66	69	77	92	+26	+23
Dairy products	55	52	56	22	-33	-30
Vegetable oils and oilseeds.	110	116	100	92	-18	-24
Grains, grain products, and feeds	203	62	107	111	-92	+49
Tobacco, leaf	71	74	74	79	+8	+5

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports a/			
	All commodi- ties	Agricultural			All commodi- ties	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agr., excl. cotton		Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Monthly average	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1931-32.....	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33.....	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34.....	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35.....	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36.....	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37.....	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38.....	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39.....	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40.....	312.3	61.6	29.0	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
1939								
January.....	210.3	54.7	15.0	39.7	169.4	84.0	37.5	46.5
February.....	216.2	50.7	13.7	37.0	152.6	74.8	35.5	39.3
March.....	264.0	55.0	17.0	38.0	191.3	96.5	45.5	51.0
April.....	227.6	37.6	9.2	28.4	185.9	83.2	43.6	39.6
May.....	246.1	40.0	7.5	32.5	194.2	93.2	45.0	48.2
June.....	233.5	30.1	6.2	23.9	178.4	87.9	44.1	43.8
1939-40 Prel.								
July.....	226.7	31.2	6.0	25.2	170.4	83.8	44.2	39.6
August.....	247.4	44.2	11.6	32.6	180.2	89.8	44.0	45.8
September....	284.4	74.4	35.4	39.0	199.4	101.4	50.1	51.3
October.....	323.1	95.8	47.2	48.6	207.1	102.5	43.7	58.8
November.....	286.8	63.9	30.6	33.3	214.5	101.4	43.0	58.4
December.....	357.3	77.5	43.7	33.8	232.7	119.3	49.7	69.6
January.....	360.6	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February.....	339.0	80.3	44.3	36.0	190.2	100.1	50.3	49.8
March.....	343.1	60.2	26.2	34.0	206.6	107.7	48.8	58.9
April.....	315.4	47.2	20.8	26.4	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May.....	316.5	36.0	12.7	22.3	203.9	105.0	52.9	52.1
June.....	344.3	31.0	8.5	22.5	205.3	99.7	48.0	51.7
1940-41 Prel.								
July.....	312.0	31.3	7.9	23.4	217.9	108.4	45.0	63.4
August.....	342.9	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September....	288.5	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	93.1	34.0	59.1
October.....	336.2	33.4	10.5	22.9	212.9	108.5	42.2	66.3
November.....	321.2	26.8	7.7	19.1	217.3	109.5	40.2	69.3
December.....	315.3	25.9	6.4	19.5	238.3	119.9	43.4	76.5
January.....	318.0	22.1	3.1	19.0	223.6	125.7	52.0	73.7
February.....	298.3	24.3	3.8	20.5	216.6	123.0	54.8	68.2

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1931-32 to 1939-40, and monthly, adjusted for seasonal variation, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	All commodities b/	Agricultural c/			All commodities b/	Agricultural d/		
		Total	Cotton, incl. linters	Total, except cotton		Total	Supple-mentary e/	Comple-mentary e/
Year beginning								
July 1- f/		January, 1924 - December, 1929 = 100						
1931-32.....	68	86	106	67	81	90	69	108
1932-33.....	54	75	102	50	68	79	60	94
1933-34.....	64	74	99	52	81	92	74	106
1934-35.....	61	49	60	38	83	90	83	97
1935-36.....	69	57	76	40	99	103	98	106
1936-37.....	76	51	68	36	118	116	118	115
1937-38.....	93	70	70	70	94	92	80	102
1938-39.....	86	57	43	70	90	91	77	102
1939-40 Prel.	106	64	78	50	98	102	87	113
1939								
January.....	77	57	37	75	89	92	74	105
February.....	78	62	44	79	79	83	70	93
March.....	96	68	55	81	100	97	78	111
April.....	83	54	38	68	96	82	69	91
May.....	91	59	36	80	99	100	80	114
June.....	86	42	32	51	91	96	85	105
1939-40 Prel.								
July.....	84	47	37	57	87	91	90	92
August.....	91	68	70	65	91	97	93	100
September.....	99	69	84	55	100	103	98	108
October.....	111	63	76	51	104	107	86	123
November.....	98	44	49	38	106	108	85	126
December.....	119	61	79	43	113	121	108	131
January.....	116	92	130	56	111	113	92	129
February.....	110	91	124	60	88	94	88	98
March.....	112	66	74	59	95	92	73	107
April.....	104	60	75	46	94	97	71	116
May.....	105	49	57	41	95	102	86	114
June.....	115	41	38	44	97	102	88	112
1940-41 Prel.								
July.....	107	47	44	49	103	120	92	142
August.....	114	31	21	41	102	114	90	134
September.....	97	18	12	23	95	102	76	121
October.....	115	23	17	29	104	118	96	135
November.....	108	19	12	25	107	129	102	150
December.....	107	18	11	25	116	131	105	150
January.....	105	16	7	25	107	132	106	152
February.....	99	22	11	33	105	131	103	151

a/ General imports prior to January 1, 1934. b/ Compiled from indexes prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation. c/ Based on 74 classifications. d/ Based on 122 classifications. e/ See note d/, page 570. f/ Average of unadjusted monthly indexes.

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32
to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Lard, includ- ing neutral	Hams and shoul- ders	Bacon and sides	Cotton, Upland a/	Tobacco, leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
Monthly average-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931-32	45,860	5,778	2,131	732	23,791	6,683
1932-33	47,155	5,934	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34	45,951	5,957	1,987	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36	7,465	3,893	362	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39	19,956	4,894	1,105	297	30,208	3,970
1939-40	21,400	3,071	1,884	531	21,026	2,925
<u>1939</u>						
January	28,520	3,744	1,209	299	22,286	2,018
February	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,883	5,737
May	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September	24,693	2,983	1,465	688	36,038	4,225
October	19,091	2,029	1,060	926	20,431	2,546
November	25,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,068	28,246	2,037
February	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	1,458
March	20,654	654	574	447	26,787	1,840
April	18,849	577	1,776	355	9,707	4,042
May	14,889	845	650	229	21,111	7,248
June	12,697	662	351	129	12,880	6,121
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	28,239	936	233	141	11,425	862
August	10,181	786	324	69	11,004	470
September	9,956	733	429	96	5,748	176
October	10,198	630	456	206	7,443	260
November	10,228	811	289	153	7,807	1,621
December	12,302	829	272	114	11,554	3,178
January	13,366	571	587	56	11,942	637
February	14,830	584	652	71	10,276	1,296

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32
to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh b/	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328
1932-33	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40	1,970	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
1939						
January	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March	8,487	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April	5,924	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May	10,672	396	300	738	9,828	15,803
June	3,929	83	82	398	3,968	8,108
1939-40 Prel.						
July	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
1940-41 Prel.						
July	1,888	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343
August	934	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069
September	990	77	2,618	227	2,069	2,628
October	1,283	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898
November	549	107	2,808	227	3,320	2,935
December	301	130	3,195	713	5,553	2,602
January	46	64	929	341	10,118	2,528
February	56	52	577	356	10,235	4,597

a/ Bales of 500 pounds. b/ Total fresh, in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS: Specified supplementary agricultural commodities, monthly average, 1931-32 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Cattle, dutable	Beef, canned, including corned	Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free for carpets)
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,373	5,497
1939-40	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	26,476	13,464
1939						
January	115	4,365	3,737	3,914	32,656	6,334
February	69	3,132	3,705	4,425	28,006	5,465
March	90	5,707	4,119	4,881	28,688	9,207
April	125	8,640	4,750	3,927	25,298	7,109
May	62	11,281	4,389	4,353	26,805	7,327
June	26	7,879	3,572	3,781	22,400	6,336
1939-40 Prel.						
July	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August	43	7,515	4,327	3,435	24,812	5,040
September	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December	29	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,397
January	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,662	10,222
June	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
1940-41 Prel.						
July	42	4,070	54	1,783	28,310	10,332
August	34	4,640	28	1,377	32,956	10,018
September	28	4,016	39	1,534	28,012	15,357
October	63	3,405	36	2,093	29,549	25,862
November	57	3,072	37	2,261	38,362	22,816
December	39	4,067	48	2,073	42,202	40,694
January	77	5,363	107	1,922	41,025	52,712
February	77	6,242	136	2,290	35,183	54,427

Continued-

IMPORTS: Specified supplementary agricultural commodities, monthly average, 1931-32 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date -
Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. a/ 1,000 bales	Flax- seed 1,000 bushels	Oils		Sugar b/ 1,000 tons	Tobacco, unmfd. 1,000 pounds
			Coconut 1,000 pounds	Tung 1,000 pounds		
Monthly average-						
1931-32	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
1939						
January	14	2,111	23,103	7,517	71	5,820
February	19	2,248	29,122	4,656	130	5,492
March	12	2,031	41,370	5,597	256	6,592
April	19	1,416	22,889	9,526	224	4,783
May	23	1,155	38,450	5,542	206	7,765
June	14	1,802	37,557	6,630	287	6,865
1939-40 Prel.						
July	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September	15	452	10,988	5,713	415	6,491
October	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December	23	623	26,686	12,593	331	9,478
January	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March	11	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	301	6,770
June	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
1940-41 Prel.						
July	26	661	36,659	18,721	293	7,780
August	16	628	26,286	9,941	271	7,329
September	13	24	21,684	1,884	200	6,239
October	51	704	36,157	4,414	192	6,734
November	23	1,093	34,412	456	208	5,365
December	23	769	40,224	1,312	128	7,091
January	28	1,482	22,157	959	279	6,268
February	50	1,285	32,207	76	336	4,898

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net. b/ Tons of 2,000 pounds. Excludes beet sugar.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1939-40 and 1940-41

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cattle.....	No.	2	3	243	274
Hogs.....	No.	2	1	20	21
Horses.....	No.	3	b/	596	123
Mules, asses, and burros.....	No.	3	b/	576	24
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter.....	Lb.	1,768	2,080	523	673
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads	Lb.	728	1,240	158	277
Other cheese.....	Lb.	304	544	70	134
Total cheese.....	Lb.	1,032	1,784	228	411
Milk-					
Fresh or sterilized.....	Gal.	37	362	29	187
Condensed.....	Lb.	1,823	32,258	195	3,741
Dried	Lb.	5,121	14,946	1,529	2,610
Evaporated.....	Lb.	21,243	110,429	1,474	7,120
Infants' foods, malted, etc....	Lb.	3,086	1,993	1,086	664
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.	1,922	2,479	498	656
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen.....	Lb.	5,442	5,238	870	920
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	5,915	4,627	523	456
Canned beef, including corned.	Lb.	1,049	274	326	38
Total beef and veal.....	Lb.	12,406	10,139	1,719	1,444
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen.....	Lb.	48,026	7,220	4,927	808
Bacon.....	Lb.	10,307	3,216	1,123	481
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	34,118	5,879	5,899	1,029
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire	Lb.	8,953	26	1,199	6
Pickled or salted.....	Lb.	14,591	7,748	1,384	580
Canned.....	Lb.	7,796	1,960	2,339	546
Total pork.....	Lb.	123,791	26,049	16,871	3,450
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	498	310	64	54
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	1,636	1,309	320	317
Sausage-					
Canned.....	Lb.	1,115	688	327	180
Not canned.....	Lb.	985	1,448	206	309
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured.....	Lb.	16,971	1,839	1,727	156
Canned, incl. canned poultry	Lb.	1,785	935	352	161
Total meats.....	Lb.	159,187	42,717	21,586	6,071

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	34	17	58	27
Sausage casings	Lb.	11,869	6,076	4,175	2,720
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	189,716	109,300	13,360	6,806
Oleo oil	Lb.	3,204	510	292	42
Oleo stock	Lb.	4,244	1,092	418	79
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	3,790	5,367	385	439
Tallow	Lb.	1,508	2,769	102	132
Other animal oils and fats ...	Lb.	17,817	3,774	1,345	289
Total oils and fats	Lb.	220,279	122,812	15,902	7,787
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmd:					
Cotton (500 lb.)	Bale	5,299	917	274,840	47,701
Linters (500 lb.)	Bale	295	25	3,828	519
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	129	44	189	60
Apples in boxes	Box	1,936	577	2,723	990
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	261	17	816	66
Grapefruit	Box	560	480	828	667
Lemons and limes	Box	440	316	1,364	966
Oranges	Box	2,393	2,626	4,601	5,237
Grapes	Lb.	59,117	60,421	2,137	1,886
Pears	Lb.	91,379	22,469	3,058	829
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	13,863	1,699	1,074	103
Apricots	Lb.	30,030	1,870	3,291	221
Prunes	Lb.	103,320	25,600	4,976	1,116
Raisins	Lb.	115,708	39,091	5,549	1,775
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	11,764	474	514	29
Apricots	Lb.	30,973	435	2,082	41
Fruits for salad	Lb.	39,920	2,510	4,156	251
Grapefruit	Lb.	40,083	319	2,466	20
Peaches	Lb.	73,500	2,706	4,630	190
Pears	Lb.	54,660	1,750	4,045	156
Pineapples	Lb.	16,965	1,289	1,300	97
Nuts:					
Pecans	Lb.	1,791	444	304	156
Walnuts	Lb.	7,459	3,406	827	324

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,260	464	2,121	277
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	546	12	511	6
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	26,432	20,138	16,958	13,282
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	98	51	345	181
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	26,825	20,340	17,303	13,463
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	497	811	591	1,001
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	125	85	90	54
Oatmeal	Lb.	14,489	8,991	1,123	728
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	930	584	1,213	782
Rice- c/					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	5,879	11,000	98	215
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	183,719	234,133	5,701	7,005
Flour, meal and polish	Lb.	968	41	23	1
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	254	244	219	235
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	17,239	6,047	11,029	4,074
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	3,397	2,976	11,473	9,613
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,368	1,006	5,336	4,274
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	4,765	3,982	16,809	13,887
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	39,635	24,763	27,838	17,961
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L.Ton	6	1	183	22
Linseed cake and meal	L.Ton	135	2	4,447	68
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible	Lb.	11,006	14,030	712	641
Coconut oil, inedible	Lb.	13,236	41,601	549	1,347
Corn oil	Lb.	163	92	17	10
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	4,461	2,137	288	109
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	9,144	7,342	768	506
Linseed oil	Lb.	2,972	3,246	294	291
Soybean oil	Lb.	10,147	9,539	755	661
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	9,655	5,822	377	217
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	707,638	4,963	12,534	78
Other oilseeds	Lb.	2,202	4,809	75	158
Sugar (2,000 lb.)	Ton	111	46	6,792	3,157

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products, July-February,
1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	181,825	77,200	39,119	18,830
Burley	Lb.	8,254	2,693	1,696	658
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ..	Lb.	15,845	8,500	2,309	1,634
Dark Virginia	Lb.	5,104	1,743	1,166	449
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	4,199	1,637	968	572
Green River	Lb.	444	164	64	21
One Sucker leaf	Lb.	1,784	35	144	6
Black fat, water baler, & dk. Af..	Lb.	4,938	2,062	1,001	444
Cigar leaf	Lb.	395	266	235	183
Perique	Lb.	62	14	27	6
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	222,850	94,314	46,729	22,803
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimmings and scrap	Lb.	595	176	50	13
Tobacco stems	Lb.	16,767	14,088	252	284
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (incl. snap beans)	Lb.	2,407	2,751	140	122
Beans, dried	Lb.	56,744	32,362	2,387	1,220
Onions	Lb.	44,493	39,811	578	728
Peas, green	Lb.	777	646	47	35
Peas, dried	Lb.	24,043	13,125	1,195	807
Peppers	Lb.	300	394	18	20
Potatoes, white	Lb.	101,966	104,567	1,544	1,220
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	8,211	10,914	275	319
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	67,560	24,472	4,283	1,944
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	140,100	154,781	3,725	4,665
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) ..	Lb.	54,758	16,648	1,534	547
Glucose, dry (grape sugar)	Lb.	13,575	9,075	614	446
Hops	Lb.	4,965	6,966	1,830	2,576
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	3,713	3,564	1,265	1,633
Total principal agricultural products				528,191	184,102
Other agricultural products				36,203	28,212
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				564,394	212,314
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				2,425,239	2,532,171

a/ Corrected to April 2, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal."

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1939-40 and 1940-41**

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ...	No.	51	55	769	775
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	187	239	2,460	3,454
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes	No.	6	8	376	548
Other cattle, dutiable	No.	131	116	7,170	6,395
Total cattle, dutiable ...	No.	375	418	10,775	11,172
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	7	10	673	1,057
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	47	380	3	28
Horses	No.	3	3	793	1,090
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	732	983	174	204
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	21,700	18,517	1,275	867
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	8,816	1,804	2,269	548
Cheddar	Lb.	5,373	577	677	96
Other cheese	Lb.	25,897	12,952	5,893	2,361
Total cheese	Lb.	40,086	15,333	8,839	3,005
Cream	Gal.	1	1	1	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	128	3	7	b/
Dried and malted	Lb.	2,583	24	129	9
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk .	Gal.	18	12	4	2
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	192	151	33	33
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	44	13	16	5
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	813	1,905	169	291
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	259	206	67	49
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	1	0	b/
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	3,919	4,458	5,498	7,701
Feathers, crude	Lb.	5,358	7,022	1,826	1,936
Hides and skins, agricultural c/..	Lb.	219,421	275,599	33,221	33,176
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,598	17,723	150	1,205
Pickled or cured	Lb.	1,592	1,171	112	94
Canned, including corned	Lb.	59,718	34,874	6,152	3,785
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	100	22	5	2

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
<u>Meats and meat products, Con:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	1,427	4,421	268	666
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	12,737	486	3,407	155
Other pickled or salted	Lb.	1,000	166	312	49
Poultry and game	Lb.	406	355	155	139
Other meats-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,150	2,237	194	320
Canned, prepared, or preserved.	Lb.	78	27	22	9
Total meats	Lb.	79,806	61,482	10,777	6,424
Sausage casings	Lb.	11,536	10,706	5,074	4,019
Tallow.....	Lb.	1,171	759	32	18
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets	Lb.	106,864	232,218	25,349	55,334
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
<u>Fibers, vegetable:</u>					
Cotton and linters-					
Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	124	94	6,411	4,954
Linters (478 lb.)	Bale	48	137	593	1,951
Flax, unmanufactured(2,240 lb.)	Ton	4	1	1,636	585
Hemp, unmanufactured(2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	b/	195	117
Jute & jute butts, unmf. (")	Ton	29	27	3,647	2,678
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Berries, natural state	Lb.	2,656	3,386	142	241
Currants	Lb.	3,027	940	153	49
Dates	Lb.	39,674	37,325	1,485	1,630
Figs	Lb.	4,517	1,484	304	102
Grapes	Cu. ft.	22	27	40	38
Limes	Lb.	1,617	1,697	32	36
Olives, in brine	Gal.	3,531	4,062	2,681	2,971
Pineapples-					
Fresh		d/	d/	152	153
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	55,696	64,342	2,214	3,224
Raisins	Lb.	240	109	25	15
<u>Grains and grain products:</u>					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	464	1,163	175	442
Barley malt	Lb.	54,542	26,963	1,121	599
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	318	1,469	187	516
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	4,512	6,391	1,667	2,219
Oatmeal	Lb.	62	114	5	11
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	4,516	6,398	1,672	2,230

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	2,348	903	89	36
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	4,549	3,220	124	94
Patna	Lb.	813	592	23	18
Broken	Lb.	25,697	12,553	332	186
Flour, meal, polish and bran .	Lb.	815	161	27	10
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	374	0	217
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (Bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	13	518	8	311
Other wheat grain	Bu.	24	16	13	12
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	1,581	1,439	1,082	1,069
To other countries	Bu.	5,263	3,551	2,995	2,435
Total wheat grain	Bu.	6,841	5,524	4,098	3,827
Wheat flour- (Bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	21	25	51	56
Free in bond for export ..	Bbl.	37	36	86	81
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	7,152	5,813	4,235	3,964
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.) .	Ton	11	16	277	393
Bran, shorts, etc.-(2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	264	296	4,564	4,377
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	73	48	1,232	895
Total bran, shorts, etc. .	Ton	337	344	5,796	5,272
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	41	19	354	174
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	73,557	138,329	711	675
Cottonseed	Lb.	12,106	97,211	109	606
Linseed	Lb.	1,725	109	24	1
Soybean	Lb.	13,662	17,247	192	215
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	13,720	24,553	116	141
Total oil cake and meal ..	Lb.	114,770	277,449	1,152	1,638
Hops	Lb.	5,495	595	2,624	231
Nuts and preparations		d/	d/	10,555	10,496
Oils, vegetable:					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	11,983	9,770	4,061	5,119
Coconut oil	Lb.	205,443	249,785	5,214	5,036
Corn oil	Lb.	4,215	579	171	13
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	10,404	6,022	362	193
Linseed oil	Lb.	17	24	1	2

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	36,151	17,240	4,595	2,328
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	24,857	13,869	1,655	884
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	463	0	16	0
Palm oil	Lb.	173,670	171,310	3,938	2,568
Peanut oil	Lb.	1,320	953	97	80
Perilla oil	Lb.	32,909	5,959	1,552	575
Rapeseed oil	Lb.	1,152	998	412	470
Soybean oil	Lb.	3,758	2,094	145	76
Tung oil	Lb.	62,670	37,762	11,243	7,614
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb.	165,877	61,345	1,971	1,697
Castor beans	Lb.	123,267	190,369	2,898	3,270
Copra	Lb.	360,430	374,620	5,832	3,655
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,086	6,645	9,893	5,753
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	3,622	22,867	45	134
Poppyseed	Lb.	4,467	736	426	70
Rapeseed	Lb.	5,074	2,547	141	51
Sesame seed	Lb.	8,022	6,873	295	212
Soybeans	Lb.	95	44	4	2
Seeds, except oilseeds		d/	d/	3,609	1,144
Spices (supplementary)	Lb.	12,585	9,450	1,590	1,515
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	2,181	1,907	90,445	71,414
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption	Gal.	137,473	162,314	4,774	8,159
Other molasses & sugar sirup	Gal.	10,037	6,758	1,433	1,051
Total molasses	Gal.	147,510	169,072	6,207	9,210
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf	Lb.	42,009	44,740	23,120	23,559
Scrap	Lb.	12,867	6,393	1,657	1,025
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	1,712	569	55	16
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	3,764	4,342	134	157
Green or unripe	Lb.	2,172	3,143	60	91
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	4,790	6,542	192	253
Garlic	Lb.	1,208	1,943	59	162
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	5,088	6,965	204	270
Onions	Lb.	2,443	5	43	b/
Peas, except cow- & chickpeas-					
Dried	Lb.	348	274	10	8
Green or unripe	Lb.	1,356	2,119	65	105
Potatoes, white	Lb.	58,199	21,503	987	297

Continued -

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued**

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-February a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prep.	Lb.	273,913	255,377	4,554	5,016
Tomatoes, fresh.....	Lb.	39,376	51,351	854	1,165
Turnips and rutabagas.....	Lb.	98,038	89,837	794	669
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms.....	Lb.	643	70	137	21
Peas.....	Lb.	219	13	18	1
Tomatoes.....	Lb.	26,451	1,632	1,114	82
Argols, tartar, and wine lees....	Lb.	12,094	13,230	822	1,425
Wines.....	Gal.	2,886	1,617	6,516	3,877
Total principal supplementary....				351,401	332,965
Other supplementary.....				24,339	20,018
Total supplementary.....				375,740	352,983
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	35,974	34,175	99,426	87,811
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond.	Lb.	104,595	93,801	21,488	19,362
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas.....	Bunch	35,015	32,760	18,693	18,341
Coffee.....	Lb.	1,346,545	1,598,230	91,149	90,880
Cocoa or cacao beans.....	Lb.	402,286	591,100	17,532	24,804
Tea.....	Lb.	72,001	66,755	15,324	14,458
Spices (excluding supplementary).	Lb.	73,962	60,392	7,451	7,216
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (excl. sup.)		d/	d/	9,330	10,305
Oils, essential & distilled (" ")		d/	d/	4,259	3,660
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb. ton)					
Kapok, unmanufactured.....	Ton	7	7	1,616	1,369
Manila, unmanufactured.....	Ton	36	41	3,573	3,812
Sisal and henequen, unmfed.....	Ton	102	86	8,032	6,644
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex.....	Lb.	49,458	45,069	8,716	8,924
Quayule.....	Lb.	3,671	5,804	359	551
Other rubber, crude.....	Lb.	818,455	1,355,857	134,991	236,455
Total rubber, crude.....	Lb.	871,584	1,406,730	144,066	245,930
Total principal complementary....				445,939	534,592
Other complementary.....				3,641	5,118
Total complementary.....				449,580	539,710
Total supplementary.....				375,740	352,983
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....				821,320	892,693
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES...				1,629,228	1,737,310

a/ Corrected to April 2, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, January-February
and February, 1940 and 1941 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-February		February	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
Pork, cured:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Bacon and sides	Lb.	8,850	1,223	2,848	652
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	9,867	1,170	3,569	584
Total pork, cured	Lb.	18,717	2,393	6,417	1,236
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	53,121	28,496	25,133	14,830
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	417	62	231	38
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,992	1,294	5,751	539
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	61	38	53	28
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	1,365	4,451	312	2,342
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	55,493	74,655	31,430	40,866
Flour, meal, and polish ...	Lb.	1	0	0	0
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	168	<u>b/</u>	79	<u>b/</u>
Wheat-					
Grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	2,038	102	1,430	56
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.) ...	Bbl.	616	666	323	381
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples <u>c/</u>	Bu.	401	115	158	52
Pears	Lb.	4,003	1,506	772	577
Oranges	Box	625	697	336	356
Grapefruit	Box	179	160	75	73
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	1,745	880	721	827
Apricots	Lb.	2,159	408	1,028	233
Prunes	Lb.	27,366	7,126	10,701	4,597
Raisins	Lb.	14,362	20,352	7,302	10,235
Canned pears	Lb.	6,766	310	4,567	102
Tobacco, leaf:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	41,786	22,218	13,540	10,276
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	3,494	1,934	1,458	1,296
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	6,398	2,706	2,739	1,979
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	51,678	26,858	17,737	13,551
Cotton, excluding linters (500 lb.)	Bale	1,873	131	788	72

a/ Corrected to April 2, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Specified agricultural
products, January-February and February, 1940 and 1941 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-February		February	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each..	No.	13	21	7	14
200 pounds to 700 pounds, ea.	No.	67	103	26	57
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes...	No.	1	1	b/	1
Other cattle.....	No.	27	29	5	5
Total cattle (dutiable).	No.	108	154	38	77
Cattle, free (for breeding)....	No.	1	2	1	1
Hogs (except for breeding)....	Lb.	b/	327	b/	133
Butter.....	Lb.	171	221	105	92
Cheese:					
Swiss.....	Lb.	1,056	356	532	332
Cheddar.....	Lb.	127	303	24	216
Other cheese.....	Lb.	5,114	3,554	2,403	1,742
Total cheese.....	Lb.	6,297	4,213	2,959	2,290
Eggs and egg products, dried....	Lb.	300	367	205	147
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	b/	1	0	b/
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	323	5,790	180	2,785
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	14,852	11,604	6,445	6,242
Pork, fresh and frozen.....	Lb.	331	2,362	157	1,455
Hams, shoulders, and bacon....	Lb.	686	244	264	136
Tallow.....	Lb.	126	180	2	180
Wool <u>c/</u>	Lb.	46,076	107,139	21,086	54,427
Grains:					
Corn..... (56 lb.)	Bu.	89	181	57	70
Oats..... (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,226	1,493	630	674
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	314	0	170
Wheat <u>d/</u> . (60 lb.)	Bu.	23	284	22	122
Barley malt.....	Lb.	8,697	6,291	3,969	2,893
Oilseeds:					
Copra.....	Lb.	142,625	101,129	44,899	32,541
Flaxseed (56 lb.).....	Bu.	2,821	2,767	1,763	1,285
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil.....	Lb.	61,139	54,364	26,240	32,207
Palm oil.....	Lb.	29,886	49,577	14,156	25,556
Perilla oil.....	Lb.	4,687	627	318	351
Tung oil.....	Lb.	23,421	1,035	7,362	76
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	452	615	261	336
Molasses.....	Gal.	45,602	36,846	17,721	12,316

a/ Corrected to April 2, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.